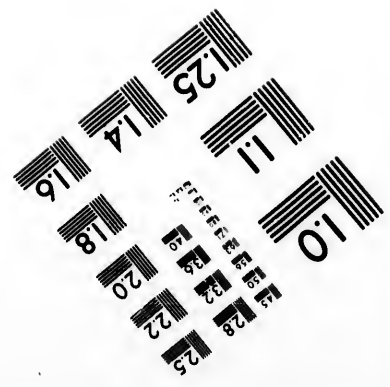
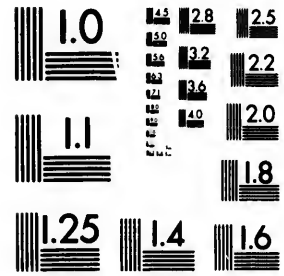


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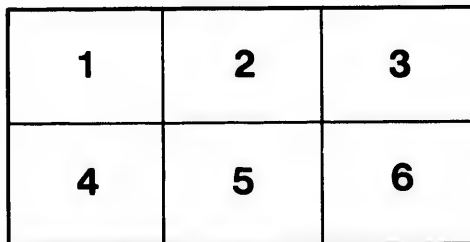
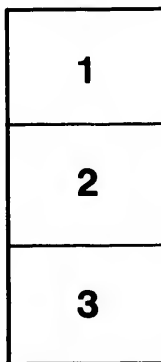
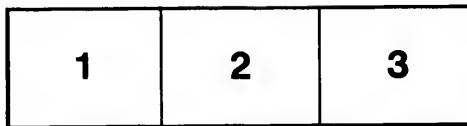
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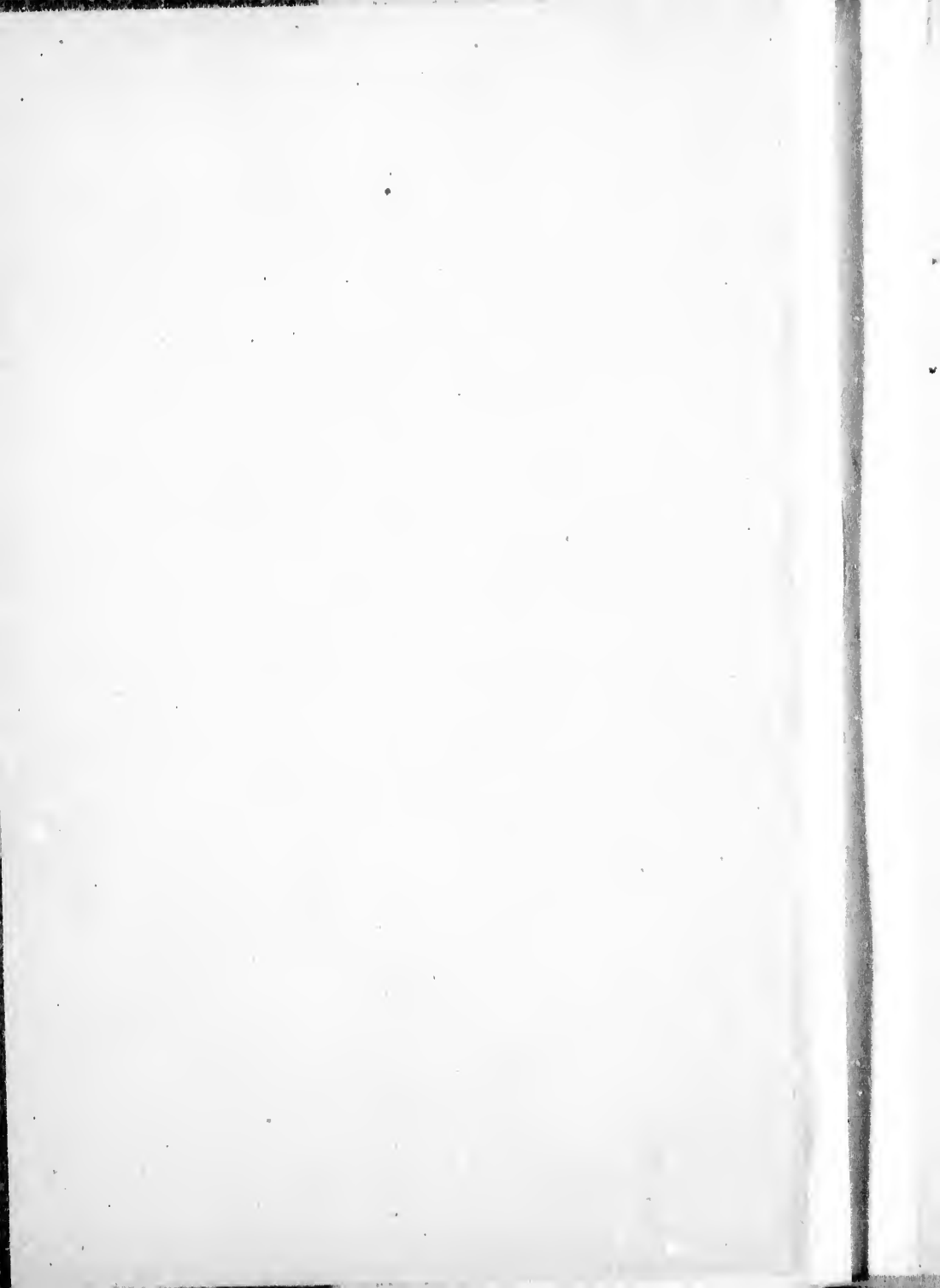
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A DIGEST
OF
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE,

Especially Applicable to Canadian Lodges;

TOGETHER WITH AN ESSAY ON

THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY
GRAND MASTERS;

A CODE OF PROCEDURE FOR MASONIC TRIALS,

AND

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FORMS,

FOR THE USE OF LODGES AND MEMBERS OF THE ANCIENT AND
HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

BY

HENRY ROBERTSON, LL.B.,

OF OSGOODE HALL, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Past Grand Master, etc., etc. etc.

Second Edition. Revised and Improved

.....
" *Vetustas Pro Lege Semper Habetur.* "
.....

Toronto:
HUNTER, ROSE & COMPANY.
1889.

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Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year of
Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, by HENRY
ROBERTSON, at the Department of Agriculture.

TO
The Craft in Canada,
THIS WORK,
THE FIRST COMPILATION OF CANADIAN
MASONIC LAW,
IS
FRATERNALLY DEDICATED
BY
THE AUTHOR.



PREFACE.

THE title page sufficiently indicates the object of this work. It will be found to contain an alphabetical digest of all matters of Masonic law, arranged in a methodical manner, and convenient for reference. There is also a dissertation on the office of District Deputy Grand Masters, their selection, duties, powers and disabilities. The articles on balloting are extensive and important. Great attention has been paid to the subject of Masonic trials; a code of procedure has been laid down, and instructions given for almost every possible step in a Masonic prosecution, with forms of charges, specifications, summons, answers, the taking of evidence, report of committee, &c.

In the Appendix will be found a collection of forms necessary to be used by Lodges, many of which have never before been published, and it is expected that this feature will add much to the usefulness of the work, and its applicability as a book of reference for general information, regarding all matters pertaining to the laws and regulations regarding the government of subordinate Lodges.

The want of a work of this kind on Canadian Masonic Law has been greatly felt, and care has been taken to make this compilation as simple and as accurate as possible. The experience of the author for several years as chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals in Grand Lodge, and his extensive reading and study in

the performance of his duties as Chairman of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence, has enabled him to note the requirements of the brethren, and to offer this guide to meet those requirements.

All Grand Lodge Officers, and others, who have had occasion to take part in the decision of the numerous and important questions that are constantly arising in the different Lodges, and who are necessitated to reply to the large number of queries that are made by brethren desirous of information on points with which they are not familiar, will be glad of some assistance in their often arduous and difficult labours. Masters of Lodges, and other Officers and brethren, who are desirous of obtaining "more light" in the direction of Lodge business, will be inclined to favour an aid to guide them in this respect.

It is hoped that the following pages will be instrumental in furnishing a convenient and reliable method of instruction to all the brethren who may have occasion to make themselves more familiar with the workings of the institution of "Ancient Freemasons," and with the laws, rules and regulations, governing the Lodges of the Craft in the Dominion of Canada.

The foundation of the work is the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the rulings and decisions of successive Grand Masters and Grand Lodges. Recourse has also been had to the standard works on Masonic Jurisprudence, of Oliver, Mackey, Simons, Chase, Look, Woodruff, Lockwood, and others, and the Digests of the Grand Lodges of Maine, Massachusetts, and other States.

The author has also to acknowledge the valuable assistance he has received from the "Rules and Regulations for the Government of Masonic Trials," by M. W.

Bro. J. K. Kerr, P.G.M., and the compilation of "Resolutions and Rulings of the Grand Lodge of Canada," by R. W. Bro. Otto Klotz, P.D.D.G.M.

HENRY ROBERTSON.

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO,
April, 1881.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The recent thorough revision of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, has necessitated a new edition of this Work.

All the amendments and alterations of the Constitution and all the rulings and decisions of the Grand Masters (approved by the Grand Lodge), since the issue of the first edition, have been carefully collated and placed under their proper headings. New matter has been added and the whole revised and improved.

The marked favor with which the first edition was received by the Craft and the numerous requests which have been made for a second edition, fully demonstrate the value and usefulness of this Digest. The author has aimed at making it more reliable and easy of reference, and he hopes for a continuance of the appreciation by his Brethren of his efforts to furnish them with a convenient Guide to their Masonic Law.

H. R.

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO,
August, 1889.

A. DIGEST
OF
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

ABSENCE.

Absence from Lodge meetings, without a reasonable excuse, is a Masonic offence, especially after being duly summoned to attend.

Absence from the jurisdiction does not deprive a brother of the rights of membership.

In the absence of the Master, the immediate Past Master, or in his absence the next immediate Past-Master present shall take the chair. If no Past-Master is present, the Senior Warden, or in his absence the Junior Warden, may rule the Lodge, but not confer degrees.

In the permanent absence of the Master, the Senior Warden, or in his absence the Junior Warden, shall act as Master, in summoning the Lodge until a new Master is elected.

In the absence of any of the officers of a Lodge, the Master appoints some qualified brother to fill the vacancy *pro tempore*, that is for the time of, or during the meeting

ACCOUNTS.

Proper books of Account are to be kept by the Secretary and Treasurer of every Lodge, in which all moneys received or paid on account of the Lodge are to be entered.

The accounts of every Lodge must be audited, at least once a year, by a committee appointed by the Lodge for that purpose.

Accounts between Lodges and the Grand Lodge cannot be re-opened years after returns have been made.

ACQUITTAL.

A verdict of acquittal is, in general, a bar to any further prosecution for the same offence. In flagrant cases, however, where the failure to convict is manifestly improper, and the honor and dignity of the Craft may be imperilled, it is open to the Grand Lodge to institute fresh proceedings, even after a verdict of acquittal by the Lodge.

Notice of an acquittal should be sent by the Secretary of the Lodge to the brother acquitted.

ADJOURNMENT.

A Lodge meeting cannot be adjourned from one time to another. An adjournment is unknown in Masonry. No Lodge has the power of adjourning from day to day. A Lodge may be "called off from labor to refreshment," for some specified time during the same day or evening; but labor must be resumed and the Lodge properly closed on the same day that it is opened. If a ceremony is actually in progress at midnight, it may be concluded, but otherwise a Lodge meeting cannot extend beyond the date upon which it is commenced.

When a trial is adjourned, notice of the adjournment must be sent to the accused and the accuser.

ADMISSION.

Of Candidates. *See* CANDIDATES.

Of Members. *See* AFFILIATION.

Of Visitors. *See* VISITORS.

Procedure. *See* PROPOSING MEMBERS.

All members and visitors, before admission to the Lodge room, are to sign their names in the attendance book and be properly clothed.

ADMONITION.

See REPRIMAND.

Admonition is the least punishment that can be inflicted for a Masonic offence. It is equivalent to a reprimand. It must be administered by the Master to an offending brother in open Lodge.

A brother who disturbs the harmony of the Lodge after being thrice formally admonished by the Master, is liable to be proceeded against for contumacy, and punished according to the Lodge By-laws. He is also liable to be disciplined as in other cases of unmasonic conduct.

ADVANCEMENT.

See FELLOW CRAFT.—OBJECTIONS.

Advancement is the term used to express the progress of the Entered Apprentice to the Second or Fellow Craft's Degree. He is a candidate for advancement, and if found "worthy of advancement," he is "passed" to the Second or Fellow Craft's Degree.

In like manner, a Fellow Craft wishing for more light, is a candidate for "further advancement," and if found "well skilled" he is "raised" to the Third or Sublime Degree of Master Mason.

A brother cannot be advanced to a higher degree within one month from his reception of a previous degree, except by a dispensation from the Grand Master, nor, in any case, until he has passed a satisfactory examination in open Lodge in the previous degree.

No brother can claim advancement merely because a month has elapsed since he received the prior degree. He must pass the requisite examination, and the Lodge are to judge of its sufficiency.

Having passed the examination, and the month having elapsed, the brother has a right to advancement, unless there be some charge against him.

After the examination, the candidate retires, and the Lodge is then opened in the next degree. The voice of the Lodge is taken as to the sufficiency of the examination, and, if decided in favor of [the candidate, the ceremony is proceeded with.

If objection on any other ground is made, any member of the Lodge may require that such objection be placed in the form of a charge, and if not so placed at the next regular meeting of the Lodge, the objection is of no effect.

There is no time limited, within which a brother is obliged to present himself for advancement, and a Master would not be justified in withholding a degree merely because the brother had not come forward for it before.

AFFILIATION.

Affiliation is the term used to imply the reception by a Lodge among its members of one who is already a Mason. Masons, when they join a Lodge, are "affiliated;" others

are "initiated." Applicants for affiliation are said to be "admitted" as members. Candidates for initiation are "received."

An affiliated Mason means a brother who is a member of a private Lodge.

A joining member means a brother who, having been initiated in a private Lodge, or hailing from a foreign jurisdiction acknowledged by the Grand Lodge, or having been "healed," and in either case who is admitted a member of a private Lodge by affiliation.

A Mason may affiliate with, (or join) any Lodge that is willing to receive him. His application for affiliation must be presented to the Lodge at a regular meeting and in open Lodge. His name, occupation and residence, and the name and number of the Lodge of which he is, or was last a member, or in which he was initiated, are to be inserted in the summons sent to all the members of the Lodge for the next regular meeting. There must be an interval of at least four weeks between the reception of the application and the ballot thereon. The decision of the brethren on the application is ascertained only by ballot. If this is favorable, the applicant thereby becomes a member of that Lodge. When a Lodge has ceased to meet, any former member is eligible to be proposed and admitted a member of another Lodge, on producing a certificate from the Grand Secretary, stating the fact and specifying whether the brother has been registered and his dues paid.

A member who is suspended or expelled from one Lodge cannot join any other Lodge. So also, one who has withdrawn from his Lodge without having complied with its By-laws or the general regulations of the Craft, is not eligible for admission to any other Lodge.

A member who withdraws from his Lodge and proposes to join another, must produce from the former Lodge a certificate of his standing, which is to be presented to the Lodge which he proposes to join before the ballot is taken on his proposition.

It is the duty of every Mason, if possible, to be affiliated with some working Lodge.

An applicant for affiliation who is rejected by one Lodge may again apply at once to the same or to any other Lodge. He is not obliged to wait any specified time after the rejection.

There is no restriction as to the number of times a brother may apply for affiliation.

A member of a foreign Lodge may affiliate with any Lodge in Canada that is willing to receive him.

AGE.

All candidates for initiation must be of the full age of twenty-one years. No person can be initiated under that age except by a dispensation from the Grand Master.

The candidate must have attained that age before signing the declaration required previous to initiation.

The application for initiation must state the age of the candidate, and the age must be inserted in the summons, and sent to all the members of the Lodge before the ballot, with the other particulars required by the Constitution.

AMALGAMATION.

When two or more warranted Lodges desire to amalgamate under one warrant, each Lodge shall adopt a resolu-

tion to that effect, and appoint a committee of three members to arrange the terms therefor.

The report of the committee, if favorable, shall recommend for adoption, the name and number of one of the Lodges, and the time and place when such amalgamation shall be effected. On the approval of the report of the committee by the Lodges, a copy thereof shall be mailed to the last known address of each member of said Lodges about to be amalgamated, and if seven or more members of either of the Lodges do not notify the secretary of their Lodge in writing, of their objection to such amalgamation, within ten days from date of mailing said notices, it shall be carried into effect, so soon as the Grand Master shall approve of, or authorize, said amalgamation. The Grand Master, District Deputy Grand Master, or such other brother as the Grand Master may appoint, shall carry the amalgamation into effect, by attending at the time and place named, when the members of the Lodges present shall choose, by ballot, the elective officers, who with the officers appointed by the Master-elect, shall be immediately installed or invested if present.

The secretary shall prepare and deliver to the Master a list of the members of the amalgamated Lodge, which shall be signed by the Master and Secretary, and forwarded to the Grand Secretary within one month after the amalgamation. Every member of any of the Lodges amalgamated shall be a member of the amalgamated Lodge, but any member may pay all his dues and withdraw from his Lodge before such amalgamation has been effected. Any member under suspension for any cause, shall have the same rights in the consolidated Lodge as he would have had in his own Lodge, had such amalgamation not taken place.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to the Constitution cannot be made without notice having been given at the previous Communication of Grand Lodge, and a two-thirds vote is requisite for their adoption.

Amendments to By-laws are regulated by the By-laws themselves. Three months' notice is generally required.

All amendments to By-laws must be submitted to the District Deputy Grand Master, for the approval of the Grand Master, and they are not valid until so submitted and approved. Copies must be sent to the Grand Secretary and District Deputy Grand Master after approval.

ANCIENT CHARGES.

The Ancient Charges will be found in the Book of Constitution. They were compiled from old records and rearranged nearly in their present form, by Brother James Anderson, in 1722, at the command of the Duke of Montague, then Grand Master of England. They constitute a part of the fundamental law of the Fraternity, and are the foundation of our present Constitution. They are divided into six parts, viz. :—1, Concerning God and religion ; 2, Of the civil magistrate, supreme and subordinate ; 3, Of Lodges ; 4, Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices ; 5, Of the management of the Craft in working ; 6, On behaviour in the Lodge while constituted ; after the Lodge is over and the brethren not gone ; when brethren meet without strangers, but not in a Lodge formed ; in presence of strangers not Masons ; at home and in your neighborhood ; towards a strange brother.

It is the duty of the Master of every Lodge to cause the Ancient Charges to be read in open Lodge once every year.

There is also a summary of the Ancient Charges and regulations which is to be read to the Master-elect prior to his installation into the chair of the Lodge, and he promises to support them.

APPEAL.

An appeal may be taken to Grand Lodge against the decision of any other Masonic authority. As the Grand Lodge is the supreme power, it has the right of final decision in every case which concerns the Craft in general, or any particular Lodge or brother.

An appeal lies from the decision of the Master of a Lodge to a District Deputy Grand Master, to the Grand Master or to the Grand Lodge.

An appeal lies from the decision of a Lodge to the District Deputy Grand Master, to the Grand Master or to the Grand Lodge.

An appeal lies from the decision of the District Deputy Grand Master to the Grand Master or to the Grand Lodge.

An appeal lies from the decision of the Board of General Purposes to the Grand Lodge.

An appeal lies from the decision of the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge.

Any Lodge or brother who feels aggrieved by the decision of any other Masonic authority may appeal to the Grand Lodge against such decision.

All appeals must be made in writing, and must specify the particular grievance complained of, and must be in proper and respectful language.

Notice of all appeals must be given in writing within twenty-one days from the receipt of the decision appealed against.

A notice and copy of the appeal must also be sent by the appellant to the party against whose decision the appeal is made.

All appeals to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge are to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

Any Mason who has been subjected to any proceedings of a Lodge, or against whom charges have been presented, or his accuser, or any member of the Lodge, has the right to appeal from any verdict or sentence therein in his case rendered or adjudged, and from any vote or decision of a Lodge upon the subject of any charge, and such appeal may be made to the Grand Master or to the Grand Lodge.

All appeals from any such verdict or sentence of a Lodge shall be made in writing, and contain a statement of the case, the exceptions taken to the decision of the Lodge appealed from, and the grounds upon which they are based. The appeal shall be filed with the Grand Secretary thirty days prior to the next succeeding annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, if possible.

The appellant shall give the Lodge appealed from notice of his intention, within twenty-one days after receiving notice of its action or decision ; and the Secretary of such Lodge, under the direction of the Master, shall, at least ten days before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, produce to the Grand Secretary, and also give to the appellant, and to any Brother affected by the decision appealed from, if demanded, a certified copy of all the charges, papers, proceedings and evidence in the case ; *Provided*, the times herein specified shall intervene between such decisions and the Annual Communication aforesaid ; if not, then such time shall apply to the next succeeding Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge,

or may be disposed of by the Grand Master during recess of the Grand Lodge.

On an appeal the authority appealed to may dismiss or allow the appeal ; may approve or disapprove the proceedings appealed from ; may affirm or disallow the decision appealed against ; may modify, or increase, or change the decision or sentence ; may inflict a penalty ; may set aside the proceedings for informality ; may remand the case for a new trial or for further proceedings ; may postpone for further information, or may give such other directions as shall appear just and reasonable.

An appeal may also be taken to the District Deputy Grand Master of the district, for any irregularity in the trial, or any infringement of the rights of the accused, but not in questions of fact.

On such appeal the District Deputy Grand Master may either dismiss the appeal or set aside the proceedings, and order a new trial.

In all cases of appeal, the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, may authorize the District Deputy Grand Master to investigate the case, and report, with his opinion thereon.

There is no appeal from the decision of the Master of a Lodge to the Lodge itself.

(For the form of an appeal, see Appendix.)

APPLICATION.

See PROPOSING MEMBERS.—RELIEF.—RESTORATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Grand Master has the power of appointing all the Grand Officers below the Grand Secretary, and also five

members each year to serve on the Board of General Purposes. He has also power to fill any vacancies in offices to which he has the power of appointment. He has also power to fill by appointment *pro tempore* any vacancy in any office of Grand Lodge.

A Lodge may appoint a proxy to represent it in Grand Lodge. (See PROXY.)

The Master of a Lodge has the power of appointing the deacons, inner guard, director of ceremonies, organist and stewards (unless the By-laws of the Lodge provide for the election of these officers); and all standing committees of the Lodge, except the auditors. A motion naming a standing committee of the Lodge, unless it be the audit committee, will be out of order, as an infringement of the prerogatives of the Master.

The Master may appoint the wardens and secretary in cases where the Lodge has given him that power by a special By-law. This By-law must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting regularly called for its consideration.

The Master may fill vacancies in any offices or committees to which he has the power of appointment.

ARREARS.

See DUES.

Any Lodge in arrears for dues to Grand Lodge for more than one year is not entitled to representation in Grand Lodge until such arrears are paid up.

The returns and payments are to be made semi-annually to the Grand Secretary; and in case of neglect to make such returns and payments for more than one year, the Lodge is liable to be erased from the roll of Lodges, and is also liable to be suspended by the District Deputy Grand Master.

The Master and Wardens or other representatives of such Lodge are disqualified from attending Grand Lodge or sitting upon any committee of Grand Lodge, while the Lodge is in arrears.

It is the duty of the Grand Secretary to furnish the Committee on Credentials with a list of all Lodges over twelve months in arrears, in order that their representatives may be debarred from entering Grand Lodge.

It is the duty of the Grand Secretary to summon all Lodges in arrears for over twelve months to show cause why they should not be suspended or erased.

ASSESSMENT.

A Lodge has no power to make a special assessment on its members to raise funds for any purpose without the unanimous consent of all the members. An assessment beyond the regular Lodge dues is a matter of contract or agreement between the Lodge and each individual member, and it can only be enforced against those members who consent to it. A member who was absent when the vote was passed imposing the assessment would not be bound by it, nor would one who was present and opposed it.

Those who were present and consented to the assessment would be bound to pay it. They voluntarily assumed an obligation which they should carry out, and they would not be considered clear on the books until payment.

ATHEISTS.

No Atheist can be admitted into Masonry. Every candidate, before initiation, is required to avow his belief

in God. If any one refuses to make this declaration, he must be at once rejected, as unfit to be received into a society whose obligations are entered into "in the name of the Great Architect of the Universe."

ATTENDANCE.

Attendance at Lodge meetings is a Masonic duty. It is the duty of every Mason to attend the meetings of his Lodge, unless he is prevented from doing so by the performance of some other duty equally or more important.

In the old Charges it is laid down as a part of Masonic law, that from ancient times no Master or Fellow could be absent from his Lodge, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, unless it appeared to the Master and Wardens that pure necessity hindered him.

The Charge to a candidate after initiation specifies that his obedience must be proved by prompt attention to all signs and summonses; and the obligations we enter into as Masons are stringent in this particular.

Whenever a member of a Lodge is summoned to attend a meeting he is bound in law and in duty to obey that summons. If he does not attend he is liable to be summoned to show cause why he should not be disciplined for his non-attendance. He may show sufficient cause, such as sickness, or the pressure of his public or private avocations, but, in the absence of a reasonable excuse, he is liable to such Masonic punishment as the Lodge may see fit to inflict.

A member who enters the ante-room and signs his name in the Attendance Book, but does not enter the Lodge-room during the meeting, is not to be considered

as having attended the Lodge meeting on that occasion and his name should not appear in the minutes in the list of members present.

ATTENDANCE BOOK.

An Attendance Book is to be kept by every Lodge, in which the members attending at each meeting must sign their names before entering the Lodge.

A similar book, or a portion of the same book, is kept for visitors, in which they sign their names and enter their Masonic rank and the name of their mother Lodge or the Lodge from which they hail.

The Attendance Book is sometimes called the Guard Book or Tyler's Register. It is kept in the ante-room of the Lodge before and during the meeting. It is in the charge of the Tyler, and it is his duty to see that every member and visitor has signed his name in the book before entering the Lodge.

AUDIT.

AUDITORS.

The accounts of every Lodge must be audited at least once in every year by a committee appointed by the Lodge, who are to report such audit to the Lodge without delay.

The administration of the funds of the Lodge is a most important matter. The supervision of the accounts of the Lodge is equally important, and this duty should be carefully and punctually performed.

In all Lodges the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer should be audited at least every six months, and in large Lodges every three months. The Secretary and

Treasurer should keep their books posted up, so as to be ready for the auditors at any time.

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Lodge, not by the Master. This Committee is an exception to the general rule, that all standing committees are to be appointed by the Master. Some Lodges have By-laws providing that the Master shall appoint the Audit Committee, but these By-laws are contrary to the Constitution which says that the Audit Committee shall be appointed by the Lodge.

The Auditors should be appointed by the Lodge on the night of the election of officers. It is competent for the Lodge to appoint a special committee to examine into and report upon the accounts of the Lodge at any time.

In the performance of their duty, the Auditors are entitled to have access to the books and papers of the Lodge at all reasonable times. They should carefully check over all the entries in the account books. All moneys coming into the Lodge should be paid in the first place to the Secretary, and his receipt taken therefor. The Secretary should receive no money without giving a receipt, and keeping a counterfoil in a book for that purpose.

The Auditors should see that the entries in the Secretary's Cash Book correspond with the counterfoils in the Receipt Book. They should see that the Secretary has paid over to the Treasurer all money received by him for the Lodge, and that he has the Treasurer's receipts as vouchers for such payments. The Secretary should not retain any money for petty cash or other expenses. His bill for disbursements should be rendered to the Lodge in the same manner as other bills, and when passed by

the Lodge it is paid by the order of the Master on the Treasurer in the usual way. Where it is necessary, the Lodge may vote a sum in advance for the necessary disbursements of the Secretary for postages and other expenses.

The Auditors should see that the Treasurer's entries of receipts correspond with the Secretary's payments to him. They should require proper vouchers to be produced for all payments made by him. No payments should be made by the Treasurer without the order of the Master countersigned by the Secretary. These orders of the Master should all be produced and examined, and they should be accompanied by receipts from the parties to whom the payments were made. They should also examine the Minute Book, to see if the accounts paid were properly passed by the Lodge.

The Auditors should see that the books are correctly balanced, that the columns are properly added up, and that the balance stated to be on hand is on hand and ready to be handed over by the Treasurer to his successor in office, or to be invested or disposed of as the Lodge may direct.

The Auditors should make a report to the Lodge, showing the receipts and expenditure since the date of the previous audit, and the present state of all the funds and accounts of the Lodge. They should also prepare a balance sheet of the assets and liabilities of the Lodge, showing the amount due by members for dues, the amount of funds invested, the amount of cash on hand, and all outstanding accounts not paid. The report should also classify the expenditure under the proper heads, showing separately the sums paid for relief, funerals, investment,

rent, salaries, Grand Lodge dues, furniture, running expenses, &c.

It is also within the province of the Auditors to make such suggestions as they may deem advisable for the investment or disposal of any surplus funds that may be on hand.

In some Lodges it is made a part of the duty of the Auditors to examine all bills and accounts before they are presented to the Lodge, and to certify to their correctness or otherwise.

The Auditors should perform their important duties with fidelity, and without fear or favour. The funds of the Lodge are a sacred trust, and the brethren look to the Auditors, and expect them to see that this trust is in no manner violated or trifled with without prompt exposure.

AVOUCHMENT.

See VOUCHING.

BALLOT.

I. IN GRAND LODGE.

II. IN SUBORDINATE LODGES.

I. IN GRAND LODGE.

All the elective officers of the Grand Lodge except the Grand Tyler must be chosen by ballot. The Grand Tyler is elected by an open vote of Grand Lodge.

The elective members of the Board of General Purposes of Grand Lodge are chosen by ballot.

The ballot papers for Grand Lodge Officers and Members of the Board are to be handed to the Members of Grand Lodge when they report themselves to the Committee on Credentials, and enter their names in the Attendance Book. Each member is required to produce his ballot paper when he applies for admission to Grand Lodge.

At the election, the ballot papers are to be collected by the Scrutineers, appointed by the Grand Master or presiding officer. The Scrutineers are required to solemnly pledge themselves to make a correct report of the result of the ballot. After they have ascertained the number of votes for the respective Candidates, the Scrutineers are to sign their reports and present them to the Grand Lodge.

Canvassing for office is unmasonic. Every brother should cast his ballot against, instead of for, any brother who resorts to such improper conduct.

In the Grand Lodge a ballot may be demanded by any member on any question. This may be done either before or immediately after an open vote has been taken.

The reason why a ballot may be demanded in the Grand Lodge, while it is forbidden to do so in Subordinate Lodges, is because of the inequality of votes in the Grand

Lodge. Many members have only one vote, while others have more. Each Lodge has three votes, and one member may represent three Lodges; if only one delegate from a Lodge is present he has three votes; and if the Master and both Wardens are present, they have each one vote. Past Masters have each one vote in their own right; and a Past Master who has the proxies of three Lodges will have ten votes. So that an open vote where each member only counts as one, is not a fair test of the opinions of the Lodges, and does not give each Lodge a due representation on the question to be decided. Where the numbers on each side on an open vote are nearly equal, a ballot would very often change the decision.

II. IN SUBORDINATE LODGES.

1. AT ELECTION OF OFFICERS.
2. FOR CANDIDATES FOR INITIATION.
3. FOR ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.
4. FOR HONORARY MEMBERS.
5. SECRECY.
6. METHOD OF PROCEDURE.
7. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. AT ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The principal officers of Subordinate Lodges are to be elected by ballot. These are the Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Chaplain, Treasurer and Secretary. The Tyler is not to be elected by ballot, but by open vote.

If a Lodge is desirous of giving the Master the power to appoint the two Wardens and the Secretary, it can do so by a special By-law made to that effect. This By-law must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting regularly called for its con-

sideration. In Lodges that have such a By-law, it is not necessary to ballot for the officers named in it, as the Master appoints them by virtue of the By-law. This regulation applies only to the Wardens and Secretary. The Master, Chaplain and Treasurer must in all cases be elected by ballot.

At the election of officers, ballot papers are distributed by the Deacons to all the members. Each member writes on his ballot paper the name of the brother for whom he wishes to vote. The ballot papers are collected by the scrutineers and counted by them. They announce the numbers and the Master declares the result of the ballot. The Grand Lodge has decided that the vote of a majority of the members present is requisite to an election, and as every member must vote, blank ballots must be counted in determining the result. Similary spoiled ballots or votes cast for one who is not eligible must also be counted.

A majority of the votes present is necessary to a choice. If there is no choice on any ballot, the Master directs another ballot to be taken, and so on until a choice is made. There is no limit to the number of times that the ballot may be passed for election of officers. The Master may request the members to confine their votes to two of the candidates, but he has no power to strike out any votes that may be given for any candidate, or contrary to his request. If, after repeated trials, a choice is not arrived at, and he deems it for the interests of Masonry and of the Lodge, he may close the Lodge, and afterwards call a special meeting for the purpose of proceeding with the election of officers.

Canvassing for office is unmasonic ; and brethren should cast their ballots invariably against any brother who resorts to this improper method of securing office.

2. FOR CANDIDATES FOR INITIATION.

All candidates for initiation must be balloted for and approved before they can be initiated.

The ballot cannot be taken within four weeks from the proposition of the candidate.

A rejected candidate for initiation cannot be balloted for again in the same or any other Lodge within twelve months from the time of his rejection.

The candidate must be balloted for after the committee on character have reported to the Lodge in his favour.

If the report of the committee be unfavorable to the candidate, he shall be considered rejected, and it is not necessary in such a case to ballot for him.

In cases of emergency (see Proposing Members), the ballot cannot be taken unless the meeting is held seven clear days after the issue of the summons which states that the meeting is called for the purpose of balloting for the candidate. Previous to the ballot being taken, the Master must cause the proposition and the emergency stated to be recorded in the Minute Book of the Lodge.

No person can be made a Mason, if on the ballot two black balls appear against him. Lodges have the power to require the ballot to be unanimous by passing a By-law to that effect. In Lodges that have such a By-law, no person can be made a Mason, if, on the ballot, one black ball appears against him.

After a candidate has been rejected, a motion to postpone the consideration of the same ballot until the next regular meeting is entirely out of order, and should not be entertained. A Lodge which should pass such a reso-

lution, and act on it, would be liable to suspension, for a gross violation of Masonic law.

If the report of the Committee on Character is favorable to the candidate, it is not necessary to move the adoption of the report. The ballot must be passed whether a motion to adopt or receive the report is made or not, or whether such a motion is passed or negatived. A negative vote could not prevent the ballot from being passed.

A ballot cannot be postponed. After the Committee on Character have reported to the Lodge in favor of the candidate, he must be balloted for at that meeting. The Master has no power to postpone the ballot from time to time, or to suspend the declaration of the ballot.

It is irregular to ballot for a candidate when the committee have reported unfavorably. He is rejected by the report and the ballot is not necessary and should not be taken.

3. FOR ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

No brother can be admitted to membership in a Lodge until he has been balloted for and approved by the members of that Lodge.

Previous to the ballot being taken, the brother is required to produce to the Lodge a certificate of his standing from the Lodge of which he is or was last a member.

No brother can be admitted a member of a Lodge if on the ballot two black balls appear against him. Lodges have the power to require a unanimous ballot by passing a By-law to that effect in which case one black ball will exclude.

When an application for affiliation is referred to a committee to enquire as to the character and standing of the

applicant, it is in the power of the committee to report that the candidate be not balloted for, and to give reasons for such report, as that the applicant has removed or is about to remove out of the jurisdiction of the Lodge.

When a member of the Lodge resigns his membership, and a resolution is passed by the Lodge granting him a certificate of withdrawal (or dimit), he ceases to be a member of that Lodge, and cannot be re-admitted to membership without being again balloted for and approved.

A rejected applicant for affiliation is not obliged to wait twelve months after rejection before making another application. He may apply again at once, or at any other time he chooses; and he can be balloted for again at the next regular meeting after his application. The law in this respect makes a distinction between candidates for initiation and brothers applying for membership. The former must wait twelve months after rejection, before they can again be balloted for, the latter are not obliged to wait any particular time.

4. FOR HONORARY MEMBERS.

The ballot is necessary for the election of honorary members.

A brother may be elected an honorary member of a Lodge but only by ballot.

No brother can be admitted as a member of a Lodge, whether honorary or ordinary, without a ballot.

A three-fourths vote of the members present is necessary for the election of an honorary member.

On the election of an honorary member a unanimous ballot is absolutely necessary to confer the right of vot-

ing in the Lodge, or to make the brother, as it is expressed, an honorary member, "with the full privileges of an ordinary member."

5. **SECRECY.**

No brother shall violate the secrecy of the ballot on candidates for initiation or membership, by stating how he voted or intended to vote, or by endeavoring to ascertain how a brother voted, or by revealing a brother's vote. Provided that, in cases of masonic trials where the charge laid involves such ballot, any brother shall be at liberty to disclose how he voted in that particular case.

The secrecy of the ballot is a well understood constitutional rule. It allows each member to act upon his own responsibility in voting for the admission of applicants, and to exercise his own convictions of his duty without being influenced or coerced. By the ballot all are enabled to give a free and unbiased expression of opinion on the fitness of the applicant. This freedom is considered essential to the very existence almost of our Fraternity, and the laws and regulations as to the preservation of the secrecy of the ballot are very stringent; nothing is allowable which tends to violate the secrecy of the ballot.

Every member present when a ballot is taken may be compelled to vote or retire from the Lodge. This rule is a consequence of the necessity for the preservation of the secrecy of the ballot. If one member may refuse to vote, all who are favorable to the candidate may do so likewise, and thus disclose those who are against him.

A refusal to vote in a single case is an exposure of an intention not to vote against the candidate. This of itself is a Masonic offence; where the refusal is general, it would be an exposure of those who would vote against

the candidate, and this would constitute an offence still more serious. So that any brother who declines to ballot, should be ordered by the Master to retire from the Lodge.

Before the ballot takes place, it is not allowable for any brother to state how he intends to vote. Nor is it allowable after the ballot for any brother to declare how he has voted, or how any other brother has voted.

Before the ballot, any brother may express his opinion on the fitness of the candidate ; but after the ballot all discussion on that subject must cease.

After the ballot, it is not allowable for a brother to disclose his ballot even if he wishes to give his reasons for his vote. Such a course of action is positively forbidden.

A Master has no right to enquire who cast a black ball, nor to demand an explanation of its being cast. Such conduct is not only unwarranted, but is directly forbidden. It would destroy the secrecy of the ballot, and render it inoperative.

Perfect independence in voting is the object sought to be attained, and one means of securing this object is by providing for the absolute exemption of the vote from remark, enquiry or discussion after the ballot has been taken.

A Warden has no right to reveal the number of black balls in a ballot.

No member has a right to ask how many black balls were cast against a candidate.

It would be highly improper for the Master or Wardens to declare the number.

The only statement that should be made is that the ballot was "against" the candidate.

A member is not obliged to report to the Committee on Character anything he may know concerning the appli-

cant, which he may think would justify him in casting a black ball. He has his option in this case ; he may do so if he chooses ; but he is not bound to disclose facts which may have privately or professionally come to his knowledge. It is quite possible for the investigating committee to go to every member of a lodge and enquire as to the character of a candidate. They may hear nothing unfavorable, and still the candidate may be rejected, but it is not right to assume that the rejection was not justifiable. On the contrary, that is a matter which cannot be discussed or enquired into. The correct assumption is that the brother who cast the black ball had good reasons for so doing, although he may not have chosen to tell them to the committee.

Any brother who states how he intends to vote on the ballot for a candidate thereby violates the secrecy of the ballot. He commits a Masonic offence, and is liable to severe Masonic censure, and for a second offence to expulsion.

Any member who openly states that no candidates will be admitted into his Lodge commits a Masonic offence, and is amenable to discipline.

Under no circumstances whatever, can a brother be *compelled* to give his reasons for casting a black ball.

It is a Masonic offence for any brother to state how he voted on the ballot for a candidate ; but there are circumstances under which a brother would be *permitted* to reveal his ballot if he chooses to do so. If a ballot should be declared clear, when it is not clear, and an investigation should be held on a complaint being made regarding such ballot, a brother who cast a black ball would be justified in stating so (if he wished), in order that the misconduct of the officers of the Lodge should be exposed

and punished. Under these circumstances, the brother would not be liable to censure for revealing his ballot. On the contrary, he should be commended for doing so, for the law as to the secrecy of the ballot was never intended to, nor should it be allowed to, be used as a cloak to conceal such a fraudulent and unmasonic act as falsifying the state of the ballot, and thereby admitting a member who was really rejected.

6. METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

There are two methods of taking the ballot used by Lodges. In some Lodges the ballot box is carried round to the members, and in others it is placed upon the altar. The latter method is, in our opinion, by far the more preferable.

At the proper time in the order of business, the Master directs the Deacons (or the Senior Deacon alone) to prepare the ballot box. There is no necessity for him to inquire if it is the pleasure of the Lodge to proceed with the ballot, nor is there any necessity for a motion that the ballot be taken. After the Committee on Character have reported to the Lodge in favor of the Candidate, he must be balloted for, and it is the Master's duty to proceed with the ballot.

The Senior Deacon takes the ballot box and places all the balls, both white and black, in one compartment, leaving the other empty. He then proceeds with the box first to the Junior Warden, then to the Senior Warden, and then to the Master. These officers satisfy themselves that no ball has been left in the compartment in which the votes are to be deposited, and that it is in a proper condition for the taking of the vote.

The box is then placed upon the altar by the Senior Deacon, who retires to his seat. The Master announces that the ballot is now to be taken for the candidate, naming him, and generally giving his age, residence and occupation, as stated in the application. The Master then directs the Secretary to call the roll, which is done, commencing with the Master, and proceeding with all the officers in their order and then the members ending with the youngest.

As a matter of convenience, the Secretary generally votes the last in the room, and then if the Tyler is a member of the Lodge he is called in, while the Junior Deacon tyles for him, and the name of the candidate having being made known to him, he deposits his ballot and retires.

The roll should be called slowly, so that only one member at a time is present at the box. No member is permitted to be near enough to the brother who is voting to distinguish the color of the ball he deposits.

As the name of each member is called, he approaches the altar and having made the proper Masonic salutation to the chair, he deposits his ballot and retires to his seat. By the box being placed on the altar, members are reminded of the obligations they have taken, and this, together with the formal manner of depositing the ballot, with the solemnity of a Masonic salutation, tends to impress the members with the sacred and responsible character of the duty they are called upon to discharge. On this account it is far better than the method sometimes used of carrying the box round the Lodge room to each member.

When all have voted, the Senior Deacon takes the box for inspection to the Junior Warden, then to the Senior

Warden, and lastly to the Master, who inquires of each Warden how they found the ballot. The answers are either "in favor of," or "against" the candidate, and it is declared by the Master and recorded by the Secretary. The Master should then disarrange the balls or empty one compartment into the other, so that the number of black balls (if any) should not be known.

Before the result of the ballot is declared, the Master may, in order to prevent a mistake in cases of rejection, at once order a second ballot to be taken; which is, under all circumstances, final.

Before declaring the result of the ballot, the ballot box shall be placed on the altar for examination by any member of the Lodge. The result of the ballot having been declared by the Master, no further ballot upon the same subject is admissible.

It is not necessary to move that the ballot be passed. The Master orders it without any motion. The usual form on the presentation of the report of the Committee on Character, is for some brother to move that the report be received and the ballot passed. This, however, is only a form, as the ballot must be passed whether such a motion is made or not.

Before the ballot is taken, any brother may state his views as to the reception of the candidate, or may explain any objections that may have been raised against his admission, but no discussion is allowed after the ballot.

Every member of the Lodge present must vote on the ballot for a candidate. If any one refuses to ballot he may be ordered to retire from the Lodge.

The result of the ballot should be declared as either "in favor of" or "against" the candidate. In Lodges

where two black balls are required to reject, no difference should be made in the declaration of the ballot in cases where one candidate has one black ball and another none. Both are accepted, and the result should be announced precisely in the same way for both candidates.

7. MISCELLANEOUS.

In exercising the privilege of balloting for candidates, every member should give his vote perfectly free from any influence by others, or from personal or private motives. He should remember that this privilege is given to men who ought to think and act for themselves, with this sole object in view,—the credit, honor and welfare of the Craft in general, and of his own Lodge in particular.

Previous to the ballot being taken on an application for affiliation, a certificate of the standing of the applicant, from the Lodge of which he is, or was last a member, is to be produced to the Lodge which he wishes to join.

No dispensation can suspend the operation of the law requiring a ballot. The Grand Master has no power to dispense with the ballot in Subordinate Lodges. The ballot is one of the few matters in regard to which the Constitution limits the dispensing power of the Grand Master. He is not at liberty to interfere with the use of the ballot by a dispensation.

No person can be made a Mason in, or admitted a member of a Lodge, if, on the ballot, two black balls appear against him. Some Lodges wish for no such indulgence, but require the unanimous consent of the members present; the By-laws of each Lodge must, therefore, guide them in this respect; but if there be two black balls, such person cannot, on any pretence, be admitted.

No brother has a right to demand a second ballot at the election of candidates for initiation or membership. The power of ordering a second ballot resides with the Master alone, it being one of his prerogatives.

A District Deputy Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation to pass the ballot for a rejected candidate the second time.

Canvassing to secure an unfavorable ballot is unmasonic. Such a practice is strongly condemned as entirely opposed to the spirit of Masonry.

Being in arrears for dues does not deprive a member of his right to ballot. A By-law to that effect is illegal. No brother can be deprived of any of his rights or privileges without due trial, and he may exercise his privilege of balloting for candidates until he is suspended or withdraws from membership.

No discussion is allowable after the ballot has been taken: members may speak as to the reception of a candidate before a ballot, but not after.

Personal considerations should not influence the ballot. The moral character of the candidate should be the first and most important qualification. If he is of good report and of sound judgment, no private pique or personal matter should be allowed to influence any member in casting an adverse ballot.

The Tyler of a Lodge, who is also a member of it, has the right to ballot for candidates the same as any other member. The fact of his being a paid officer, or being exempt from dues, does not deprive him of his right to ballot, if he chooses to exercise it.

When the regular meeting at which a ballot is to be taken is not held, the candidate may be balloted for at

the next regular meeting, his name and other particulars being inserted in the summons for that meeting.

No balloting for initiation or affiliation can take place at any meeting unless notice thereof has been duly given in the summons calling the same.

The ballot cannot be taken at any other meeting than a regular meeting, except in case of emergency, when the procedure laid down for such cases must be followed. (See "EMERGENCY" and "PROPOSING MEMBERS.")

When a ballot has been declared by the Master to be against the candidate, it cannot be reconsidered within the constitutional time, which is twelve months. The Master, however, has this prerogative: Should the first ballot, when examined by him, be found against the candidate, he may, before he declares it, if he has a reasonable doubt that some member may have made a mistake, at once order a second ballot, which, under any circumstances, must be final.

It is the practice in some Lodges, when the Committee on Character have reported favorably, and the ballot is about to be taken, for the Master to state to the brethren that now is a proper time for any brother wishing to do so, to state any thing he may know either for or against the candidate, so that all the members may be enabled to give an intelligent expression of their opinion. But when the report of the committee is unfavorable, this being equivalent to a rejection, no discussion should be allowed. Upon the presentation of an unfavorable report, it is the duty of the Master to declare the candidate rejected.

No brother has any right to state in open Lodge or elsewhere, before a ballot is taken, that he will vote either for or against the candidate.

A rejected candidate may be balloted for in the same Lodge, or in any other Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, after the expiration of twelve months from the time of his rejection.

The ballot is not taken in each degree. The ballot for initiation includes the subsequent degrees.

The By-laws of a Lodge are not in force until they are confirmed by the Grand Master. The Constitution requires two black balls to exclude. The Lodge may pass a By-law that one black ball will exclude, but until that By-law is confirmed by the Grand Master, it will require two black balls to reject a candidate.

Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have a right to ballot. Every Entered Apprentice is made a member of the Lodge on his initiation, and he then acquires the right or privilege of balloting for candidates either for initiation or affiliation.

After the result of a ballot has been declared by the Master, it is final, and a re-consideration is not allowable.

No brother can be excused from balloting and be allowed to remain in the Lodge while the ballot is being taken. Every member present must ballot, or the Master may order him to retire from the Lodge. Any other rule would tend to destroy the secrecy of the ballot. If one member could be excused, all could be excused and all who were favorable to the candidate might refuse to vote and thus disclose those who were against him.

When the Master orders a second ballot to be taken for the same candidate, both ballots are considered as one, and both ballots form but one ceremony, as the taking of the ballot is not finished until the result is declared. No member has the right to retire in the interval between the two ballots, any more than he has the right

to retire during the performance of any other ceremony. The Master should not grant permission to any member to retire between the two ballots. If, however, any brother refuses to vote on the second ballot, he may be ordered to retire. This expulsion from the Lodge is in the nature of a punishment, to which no true Mason would render himself liable. The responsibility of the ballot lies equally upon all, and every member should stay in the Lodge and vote as his conscience dictates.

When several candidates are to be balloted for at the same meeting, the ballot for each candidate is a separate piece of business. The Master should admit any members in waiting, who may be announced while the ballot is being taken, at the conclusion of that ballot, and before the commencement of the next business, whether that business be the balloting for another candidate or not.

The Master would be justified in not taking the ballot for a candidate, in cases where the summons for the meeting does not contain all the particulars required by the Constitution, namely, the name, age, occupation and residence of the candidate.

In Lodges that have a By-law requiring candidates to come forward for initiation within six months after notice of acceptance, it is not right to ballot for a candidate after the six months have expired, without a new application having been sent in by the candidate. When an application has been once disposed of, it cannot legally be used again, and unless a fresh application was presented, there would be nothing before the Lodge upon which a ballot could be taken.

The issue of summonses to each member of a Lodge is compulsory when a ballot is to be taken.

Demanding a ballot is not allowable in subordinate Lodges. All questions of general business (other than the admission of candidates) must be decided by open vote.

BEHAVIOR.

A Mason should always be cautious in his words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger may not be able to discover what is not proper to be imitated, and sometimes he should divert a discourse and manage it prudently for the honor of the Fraternity.

If any brother behave in such a manner as to disturb the harmony of the Lodge, and be thrice formally admonished by the Master, and persist in his irregular conduct, he shall be punished according to the By-laws of that particular Lodge, or he is liable to discipline as in other cases of unmasonic conduct.

Unseemly behavior in the Lodge is a Masonic offence. If the By-laws of the Lodge do not provide a method of procedure, or a punishment for this offence, a charge should be preferred in the usual way as in a case of unmasonic conduct. A trial should then be had, and, if the offence is of sufficient gravity, the circumstances should be reported to the District Deputy Grand Master for any further action that he may think desirable.

BELIEF.

Masonry requires a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, that that Supreme Being will punish vice and reward virtue, and that that Supreme Being has revealed his will to man.

A brother, who loses his belief in these points after his initiation, should cease to be a member of the Craft. He

is no longer a Mason at heart, and should not be one in name.

Open or avowed infidelity is a Masonic offence, and should be treated as any other unmasonic conduct.

If a brother applies for his dimit, stating that he does so because he no longer believes in the doctrines above stated, the Lodge should grant the dimit (if there is no charge preferred against him), and should state, in the dimit, the reason of its being asked for. The dimit can state his standing in the Lodge, and, as he assigns a specific reason for withdrawal, the dimit can further state that he "is discharged from membership at his own request" for the reason given.

It is competent for any brother to prefer a charge against the brother so applying, either before or after he receives his dimit.

BENEFITS.

The benefits to be derived from a connection with the Masonic fraternity are not subject to any fixed rules. They are numerous and important, as every Mason knows. Their being indefinite does not lessen their importance, nor does it in any way decrease their practical usefulness. On the contrary, it tends to increase both their significance and their power of doing good.

Besides the peculiar advantages derived by Masons from the tie which binds them together, the benefits of Masonry are exemplified in the relief of widows and orphans and of aged brethren in want, and in the training of the youth of both sexes and their education and preparation for lives of usefulness and virtue.

But, in Masonry, there are no fixed payments in cases of sickness or death; there are no "sick benefits," nor

"funeral benefits." There is no general "benefit fund," nor any particular "widows' fund." The system of stated payments in these cases is entirely opposed to the broad principles of Masonic charity. Each case is governed by the circumstances which surround it, and there is no limit to the exercise of Masonic benevolence in its purest and widest extent.

BENEVOLENCE.

See RELIEF.

BIBLE.

The Bible is the first Great Light in Masonry. It is the rule and guide of our faith and conduct. Without it no Lodge is justly formed; nor can any one be legally initiated without it, in countries where it is accepted as the standard rule of belief.

In Grand Lodge processions, the Bible is borne by the Grand Chaplain.

In funeral processions by subordinate Lodges, the Bible is borne by the oldest member of the Lodge.

The volume of the Sacred Law is usually unfolded, in the first degree, at Ruth iv. 7; in the second degree, at Judges xii. 6; and in the third degree, at I Kings, vii. 13. 14.

The usage in this matter has varied at times. During the last century, at different periods, Genesis, xxii. and xxviii. were indifferently used in the first degree; I Kings, vi. 7, and II. Chronicles, iii. 17, in the second degree; and Amos, vii. and II Chronicles, vi. in the third degree.

In the United States, the following passages are used: --in the first degree, Psalms, cxxxiii. ; in the second de-

gree, Amos vii, 7, 8, and in the third degree, Ecclesiastes, xii. 1-7.

During the ceremony of consecrating and dedicating a Lodge, the volume of the Sacred Law should be open at I Kings, viii. ; in processions, at Numbers, x. ; and at funerals, at Genesis, i.

BLACK BALLS.

See BALLOT.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

The Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of Canada consists of the Grand Master, Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Canada, Deputy Grand Master, who is *ex-officio* President of the Board, the District Deputy Grand Master of each Masonic district, the two Grand Wardens, and twenty other members, ten of whom are appointed by the Grand Master and the remaining ten elected by the Grand Lodge ; the whole twenty are selected from among the actual Masters and Past Masters of the Lodges. Members thus elected and appointed hold office for two years. No more than two members of the same Lodge can be appointed or elected for the same Board : but this does not disqualify any Past Master being a subscribing member, and Master of another Lodge, from being elected for and representing the Lodge of which he is Master. One-half of the members, both appointed and elected, who have served for two years, go out of office at each annual communication. Retiring members are eligible for re-appointment or re-election.

The Board annually elects one of its members to be Vice-President, who in the absence of the President from

meetings of the Board, possesses all his powers and privileges.

The names of the several brethren intended to be put in nomination as members of the Board, are to be delivered in writing to the Grand Secretary, on the first day of the assembling of Grand Lodge in annual communication, in order that all names so to be proposed may be printed in a list; a copy of which is delivered to each member of Grand Lodge previous to election. The balloting lists are subsequently to be collected by the Grand Stewards.

Should the President and Vice-President be absent from any meeting of the Board, the Board elects a chairman *pro tempore*.

The Board has authority to hear and determine all subjects of Masonic complaint, or irregularity respecting Lodges, or individual Masons when regularly brought before it. It may proceed to admonition, fine, or suspension, according to the laws; and its decision is final, unless an appeal be made to the Grand Lodge. Notice of any such intended appeal is to be given in writing to the Grand Secretary, within fourteen days of the receipt by the Lodge, or brother, of the decision of the Board of General Purposes on the case. But should any case be of so flagrant a nature as to require the erasure of a Lodge, or the expulsion of a brother, the Board makes a special report thereon to the Grand Lodge.

The Board may summon any Lodge or brother to attend it, and to produce the warrant, books, papers and accounts of the Lodge, or the certificate of the brother. If such Lodge, or brother, do not comply or give sufficient reasons for non-compliance, a peremptory summons is to be issued: and, in case of contumacy, the Lodge or brother

may be suspended, and the proceedings notified to the Grand Lodge.

When the Board has investigated and decided on any case, which, in its judgment, requires admonition, fine or suspension, the fact alleged as the offence is fully stated in the minute, declared proved, the law relating thereto quoted, and the decision recorded and acted upon.

In case of any charge or complaint affecting a member of the Board, or a Lodge to which he belongs, such member must withdraw whilst the Board considers its decision.

The members of the Board are to be in Masonic clothing, when they proceed to the investigation of any charge or complaint.

The Board meets two days before the annual communication of Grand Lodge at the place appointed for holding the same ; the meeting of the Board may be adjourned for further consideration of the business before it ; and a meeting of the Board may also be convened at other times by command of the Grand Master or of the President.

The Board has charge of the finances of Grand Lodge, examines all demands upon it, and, when found correct, orders the Grand Treasurer to discharge them, and it submits an estimate of expenses for the next ensuing year.

The Board has full power to inspect all books and papers relating to the accounts of the Grand Lodge, and give orders for any alterations that may be considered desirable.

The Board may summon the Grand Treasurer, Grand Registrar, Grand Secretary, or other officer or brother having possession of any books, papers, documents or accounts belonging to the Grand Lodge, to attend the

Board, and the Board may give such directions as may be deemed necessary regarding them.

The Board has the direction of everything relating to the buildings, furniture and regalia of Grand Lodge, and may suggest any alterations and improvements.

The Board causes the necessary preparations to be made for the communications of Grand Lodge, as well as for days of festivals, public ceremonies and other meetings. It also gives orders for all the usual and ordinary articles which may be required for Grand Lodge ; but no extraordinary expense of any kind can be incurred without the previous sanction of Grand Lodge.

The Board has likewise the care and regulation of all the concerns of the Grand Lodge, and may recommend for its adoption whatever it shall deem necessary or advantageous to the welfare and good government of the craft ; and may originate plans for the better regulation of the Grand Lodge, and the arrangement of its general transactions.

On the day preceding the meeting of Grand Lodge, the Board appoints three Masters or Past Masters of warranted Lodges as a Committee on Credentials, who attend within the porch of Grand Lodge at the annual communication, for the purpose of guarding, with the assistance of the Grand Pursuivant, against the admission of any but those who are qualified, and properly clothed and are in all respects entitled to admission. The three brethren so appointed are assisted by three Grand Stewards of the year.

The Board also prepares or causes to be prepared, all such blank forms as, from time to time, may be required, in accordance with the constitution.

The actual expenses of the members of the Board of General Purposes, attending the meetings of the same are paid by Grand Lodge.

Seven members of the Board constitute a quorum. All questions are decided by a majority of votes, the presiding officer, in case of equality, having a second vote.

No recommendation, petition, or representation of any kind is received by the Board, unless it be in writing, and signed by the person or persons addressing the Board.

All communications from the Board to the Grand Master, Grand Lodge, or other boards or committees, or any private Lodge, or brother, must be made in writing.

The Board proceeds to the consideration of any special matter which may be referred to it by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, in preference to other business.

The Board may appoint sub-committees from amongst its members for specific purposes, who must report to the Board.

All transactions and resolutions of the Board are entered in a minute book by the Grand Secretary.

BOOKS.

The books required to be kept by Lodges are as follows :

1. A Minute Book.
2. A Register.
3. An Attendance Book.
4. A Book of By-laws.
5. Account Books.

The Minute Book should contain the minutes of the proceedings of the Lodge at all meetings, together with such transactions of the Lodge as are proper to be written.

In the Register, should be entered the names of all the members of the Lodge, and of all persons initiated or admitted therein ; with the dates of their proposal, admission or initiation, passing and raising ; and also their ages, residences ; and their titles, professions or occupations, also all deaths, resignations, suspensions and expulsions.

In the Attendance Book, all members attending at each meeting are to sign their names before entering the Lodge. A similar book or a portion of the same book is to be kept for visitors.

The By-laws of the Lodge are to be fairly written or printed in a book, and every brother is required to sign them when he becomes a member of the Lodge.

The Account Books usually kept are a Secretary's Cash Book, in which are entered all his cash transactions ; a Ledger, containing an account with each individual member of the Lodge and with the Grand Lodge, and a Treasurer's book of receipts and payments of all Lodge moneys. There should also be a book of receipts, with counterfoils, to be filled by the Secretary upon every occasion when he receives money ; a similar book of receipts to be signed by the Treasurer, whenever he receives money ; and an Order Book, also with counterfoils, to be filled up for all orders on the Treasurer for the payment of moneys.

All books belonging to a Lodge must be produced by the Master when he is required to do so by competent authority, such as the District Deputy Grand Master, the Board of General Purposes, the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge, or a committee appointed by the Grand Lodge with such power or for such purpose.

In case of a refusal to produce the books, both the Lodge and the Master are liable to be suspended.

BURIAL.

See FUNERAL.

The right of Masonic Burial is peculiar to affiliated Master Masons in good standing. To be buried with the honors of Masonry is one of the privileges or rights possessed by members of the Fraternity, subject to certain restrictions.

No brother below the degree of a Master Mason is entitled to receive a Masonic Burial.

An unaffiliated Mason or a suspended Mason is not entitled to Masonic Burial.

The deceased brother in his lifetime should have expressed his desire to be buried with Masonic honors. This rule is, however, subject to modifications in the cases of strangers in the country, and brethren who have attained high rank in the Craft. In these cases the request is assumed to have been made. The right of Masonic Burial is sometimes also conceded where the request is preferred by the near relatives of the deceased brother, when he died affiliated and in good standing.

BUSINESS.

See GENERAL BUSINESS.

Business disputes between brethren should not be brought into Masonic Lodges. A charge of unmasonic conduct, based upon business transactions, should not be entertained by the Lodge, unless it involves a breach of Masonic faith or a question of moral turpitude.

BY-LAWS.

Every Lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its own government, provided they are not contrary to, or

inconsistent with, the general regulations of the Grand Lodge. The by-laws must be submitted to the District Deputy Grand Master, for the approbation of the Grand Master, and, when approved, a fair copy must be sent to the Grand Secretary, and also to the District Deputy Grand Master ; and, when any alteration shall be made, such alteration must, in like manner, be submitted, and no law or alteration will be valid until so submitted and approved.

The by-laws of the Lodge must be fairly written in a book, and delivered to the Master on the day of his installation, when he solemnly pledges himself to observe and enforce them during his Mastership. Every brother must also sign them when he becomes a member of the Lodge, as a declaration of his submission to them, and every member shall, at all reasonable times, have access to such by-laws, which should be printed for the use of the Lodge and delivered to the members.

The Master of every Lodge is to cause the Ancient Charges, the regulations of the Grand Lodge relating to private Lodges, and the by-laws of his Lodge, to be read in open Lodge once in every year.

The regular days and hours of meeting of the Lodge must be specified in the by-laws.

The by-laws of a Lodge may specify the punishment to be inflicted upon brethren who misbehave themselves in Lodge.

It is competent for any Lodge to pass a by-law providing that on the ballot one black ball shall be sufficient to reject a candidate.

A special by-law may be passed providing for the election of all the officers, or for the election of the Deacons and Inner Guard. A special by-law may be passed giv-

ing the Master power to appoint the Wardens and Secretary. Each of these special by-laws must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting regularly called for its consideration.

Every candidate on his initiation must sign the by-laws of the Lodge, a copy of which must be presented to him.

All members must comply with the by-laws of their Lodge, and they are subject to discipline for non-compliance with them. If any member withdraws from the Lodge without having complied with its by-laws, he is not eligible for admission to any other Lodge.

A by-law which deprives a member of any of his rights or privileges without due trial, is illegal ; such as a by-law providing that members in arrears for dues for any specified time shall not be permitted to vote or ballot, or to hold office.

A by-law is not in force until it is confirmed by the Grand Master, so that one black ball would not exclude a candidate in Lodges that have a by-law to that effect, in the interval between its passage and confirmation.

A majority of members at any meeting cannot set aside a by-law except in the regular way provided for in the by-laws.

The by-laws of every Lodge should contain a clause specifying how the by-laws may be amended or repealed. In the absence of such a clause, a majority vote would be sufficient to alter or repeal a by-law, subject to the approbation of the Grand Master.

A by-law providing that the deposit fee accompanying the proposition of a candidate shall be forfeited if he fails to come forward for initiation, within a certain time, is illegal.

A by-law which attempts to limit the effect of a restoration by Grand Lodge is illegal. A by-law providing that "a brother suspended, but restored by the Grand Lodge on appeal, shall not be restored to membership in the Lodge, until after petition, reference and ballot, as in case of a joining member," is illegal. Such by-laws are illegal, as being an interference with the powers of the Grand Lodge, as the Grand Lodge alone has the power to say what shall be the effect of its restoration.

A by-law, providing that the Master shall appoint the Audit Committee, is illegal, as the constitution says this committee must be elected by the Lodge.

Where there is a conflict between the constitution of Grand Lodge and the by-laws of a warranted lodge, the constitution must rule.

CANDIDATE.

See BALLOT.—DISQUALIFICATIONS.—PROPOSING MEMBERS.—QUALIFICATIONS.—REJECTION.

A candidate is a person who has been proposed, and is an applicant for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry. After he has been initiated, he is no longer a candidate, but has become a brother. When he applies for the second degree, he is "a candidate for advancement," and when he applies for the third degree he is "a candidate for further advancement."

Every candidate must be properly proposed at a regular meeting of the Lodge. This is done by the presentation of a declaration or application (sometimes called petition), signed by the candidate and recommended by two brethren. The form of this application will be found in the Appendix.

Every candidate must be free-born, of mature age, and his own master, and known to be in reputable circumstances. He must be able to read and write. He should be physically capable of complying with all the requirements of the degrees. The Ancient Charges say that he should be "a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body."

A candidate who can comply literally with all the ceremonies of the work of Grand Lodge and who is mentally and morally worthy of admission is a fit subject to be made a Mason.

He should be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences, and have made some progress in one or the other of them.

He must have resided one year in the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission, or otherwise he

must produce a certificate of character from the Lodge nearest to the place of his previous residence.

He cannot be initiated in any but the nearest Lodge, unless by dispensation of the Grand Master ; except in a town or city where there is more than one Lodge, in which case each Lodge has concurrent jurisdiction.

After a candidate has been proposed, a committee is to be appointed by the Master to make inquiries into his character. His name, age, addition or profession and place of abode, are to be sent to all the members of the Lodge, in the summons for the next regular meeting, which is held not less than four weeks from the date of the application.

If the report of the committee on character is favorable to the candidate, he must then be balloted for, and if accepted, he may be initiated, but should the report be unfavorable, he shall be considered a rejected candidate.

Every candidate on his initiation shall solemnly promise to submit to the Constitution, and to conform to all the usages and regulations of the Craft. He must sign the by-laws of the Lodge, a copy of which, together with a copy of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, shall then be presented to him.

A rejected candidate cannot be balloted for in the same, or any other Lodge, within twelve months from the time of his rejection.

CANVASSING.

The practice of canvassing or soliciting votes is entirely opposed to the spirit of Freemasonry. Brethren should cast their votes or deposit their ballots without solicitation, and solely as their sense of duty demands.

It is unmasonic to canvass for the purpose of ensuring an unfavorable ballot. Any brother who solicits another to vote against a candidate is liable to Masonic discipline.

Canvassing or electioneering for office in Masonry is objectionable and unmasonic. Merit and ability alone are the true grounds of preferment among Masons. Every brother should cast his vote against the party who resorts to such improper methods for the purpose of obtaining office.

CENSURE.

See REPRIMAND.

CERTIFICATE.

See SIGNATURE.

A Grand Lodge Certificate is a document issued by order of the Grand Lodge, having the Seal of the Grand Lodge and signed by the Grand Secretary.

Every brother who has been regularly initiated is entitled to a Grand Lodge Certificate. This certificate states when the brother was initiated, and in what Lodge, and that he is duly registered in the books of the Grand Lodge. In most cases, the certificate is procured after the brother has become a Master Mason. Then the certificate will also state the dates of the reception of the second and third degrees.

Every Lodge is bound to procure for each brother initiated therein a Grand Lodge Certificate, to be paid for by the Lodge.

No Lodge, or officer or member of a Lodge, can, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation

to enable a Mason to proceed from Lodge to Lodge as a pauper, or, in an itinerant manner, to apply to Lodges for relief.

The following Grand Lodge Certificates may be issued :

To a brother upon being registered in the books of Grand Lodge as having been initiated, passed and raised in a private Lodge.

To a brother who either as an entered apprentice or as a fellow craft, hailing from a foreign jurisdiction, has become a joining member of a private Lodge, and who therein has received the remaining degrees or degree.

To a member of a private Lodge which has ceased to meet, so as to enable such members to affiliate with another private Lodge ; such certificate to state the fact that he was such a member. and whether he has been registered, and whether his Grand Lodge dues have been paid.

To any Past Master under this Grand Lodge, who desires the same, and pays therefor one dollar into the funds of Grand Lodge.

All Grand Lodge Certificates shall be issued by the Grand Secretary with the seal of the Grand Lodge attached, and shall be in such form as the Board of General Purposes may from time to time direct.

Every brother is entitled to a Grand Lodge Certificate immediately upon his being registered in the books of the Grand Lodge, for which certificate the Lodge shall pay two dollars. Each Lodge, therefore, when it makes a return of the Masons whom it has initiated, shall, in addition to the registration fee, make a remittance of the money for the certificates.

Every brother to whom a Grand Lodge Certificate is granted, must sign his name in the margin thereof, or it

will not be valid. This should be done in the presence of the Master or Secretary of the Lodge.

No brother can obtain a Grand Lodge Certificate if he has been admitted to more than one degree of Masonry on the same day, or at a shorter interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master.

Every return, or other document upon which a Grand Lodge Certificate is to be issued, must specify not only the date of initiation, but also the days on which the brother was advanced to the second and third degrees.

All applications for Grand Lodge Certificates must be made to the Grand Secretary ; and if the name of the brother wishing for the certificate has not previously been registered, the money payable on registration must be transmitted at the same time, as no certificate can, on any account, be issued until such money has been paid.

No Lodge can grant a private Lodge Certificate to a brother, except for the purpose of enabling him to obtain a Grand Lodge Certificate (in which case such certificate shall be specifically addressed to the Grand Secretary) ; and except also such certificates as may be required by the laws of the Grand Lodge, or called for by any of its committees, or issued to a member on retirement or on his becoming a life member, for the purpose of evidence of standing. Nor can a Lodge, under any pretence, make a charge for a private Lodge Certificate.

The Grand Secretary has power to issue certificates to those brethren who were members of an extinct Lodge, stating the fact, and specifying whether they have been duly registered in the books of the Grand Lodge and their dues paid. This certificate is to be produced on the application of any of those brethren to join another

Lodge, and renders them eligible to be proposed and admitted members of such Lodge.

A brother is entitled to a Grand Lodge Certificate immediately on his being registered in the books of the Grand Lodge, and it cannot be refused him even if he be subsequently suspended.

The character of a Grand Lodge Certificate has sometimes been misunderstood. It is not intended to be a voucher for the bearer, nor is it allowed to supersede the necessity of a strict examination. A stranger having been tried and proved by a more unerring standard, his certificate then comes in as an auxiliary testimonial. It is then received as evidence of the facts stated therein,—that on certain specified days, the bearer received the three degrees in a regular Lodge, and that he has been registered on the books of the Grand Lodge.

A brother is entitled to his Grand Lodge Certificate, although he may be in arrears for dues at the time of his application for it.

Upon the production of satisfactory proof of the loss of a Grand Lodge Certificate, a duplicate may be obtained on payment of the fee.

Brethren, who are initiated in a Lodge working under dispensation, are entitled to their grand Lodge Certificates on their being registered, whether the Lodge has received a warrant from the Grand Lodge or not.

A brother initiated, passed and raised under a foreign jurisdiction, who has joined a Lodge in this jurisdiction, cannot obtain a Grand Lodge Certificate, from our Grand Secretary, of such initiation, passing and raising; for the Grand Secretary can only certify to what he knows from his books and the returns sent to him from private Lodges.

The Master of a Lodge has no right to give a brother a certificate of his standing.

Life-members may obtain certificates showing that they are exempt from dues.

For Certificate of Character *See* APPENDIX.

For Certificate of Withdrawal. *See* DIMIT.

For Certificate for Past Masters. *See* PAST MASTER.

For Certificate for Life-Members. *See* LIFE-MEMBERSHIP.

CHAIR.

See MASTER.

At a Lodge meeting, the Chair is taken, as of right, by the Master.

If the Master is not present, the Chair is taken by the immediate Past Master.

If the immediate Past Master is not present, the Chair is taken by the next immediate Past Master of the Lodge present.

If no Past Master of the Lodge is present, the Senior Warden, or, in his absence, the Junior Warden, may rule the Lodge, but not confer degrees.

The Chair cannot be taken by any one who has not been installed into it. If a Warden is to preside, he takes his position on a seat in front of the Master's Chair and from it "rules" the Lodge.

In the absence of all these officers, namely, the Master, Past Masters, Senior and Junior Wardens, the Lodge cannot be opened.

If any one of these officers is present, and also a Past Master of another Lodge, the visiting Past Master may

be invited to act as Master. He may then take the Chair and may confer degrees or perform any other ceremony.

CHAPLAIN.

See OFFICERS.

The office of Chaplain is one which Lodges are permitted to have, if they choose. The duties of the office do not appear to be strictly defined, although they may be specified by the by-laws of the Lodge.

Lodges may provide, in their by-laws, that a Chaplain shall be one of the officers of the Lodge.

In such Lodges, the Chaplain is to be annually elected at the same time as other elective officers. He then holds his office until his successor shall have been duly elected and installed. He is liable to removal for cause in the same manner as the other officers.

An Entered Apprentice is not eligible to be elected to the office of Chaplain; nor is a Fellow Craft; as the duties of the office are required in the third degree as much as in the first or second degrees.

CHARACTER.

The character of a man who wishes to become a Freemason should undergo the strictest scrutiny.

No person can regularly be made a Freemason or admitted a member of any Lodge without due enquiry into his character.

The persons made Masons, and admitted members of a Lodge, must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age and sound judgment; no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

The candidate should be a man of strict morality ; he should be humane, benevolent and charitable to his fellow-creatures ; he must be no gambler, tippler nor profane swearer ; he should be a lover of decency and order, and he should be strictly honest, industrious and upright in all his conduct.

After a candidate has been proposed for initiation, a committee is appointed by the Master to make the necessary enquiries into his character. These enquiries should be faithfully made, and the result should be impartially reported to the Lodge. It is necessary that at least a majority of the committee should sign the report. If the report be favorable, the ballot follows ; if it be unfavorable, he is considered a rejected candidate.

The Committee of Enquiry into the character of a candidate cannot be dispensed with. The law on this point is so strict, that even the Grand Master has no power to issue a dispensation for that purpose.

CHARGES.

See ANCIENT CHARGES.—TRIAL.

A charge is an accusation or complaint, preferred against an individual brother or brethren, or against a Lodge, for a violation of Masonic Law or unmasonic conduct.

No Lodge can suspend any member, without giving him due notice of the charge preferred, or complaint made against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration.

All charges of unmasonic conduct must be made in writing, and be signed by the brother making the same, who must be a Master Mason, and a member of some Lodge in good standing.

The charges must be preferred in the Lodge of which the accused brother is a member, or in the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides.

The charges must specify with reasonable certainty the particulars of the alleged offence, and the time and place where it was committed, as near as may be practicable.

All charges and particulars shall be filed with the secretary of the Lodge, who shall forthwith notify all the members of the Lodge that such charges have been received, and that they will be read at the next regular meeting, which shall be held not less than eight days after the charges have been received ; and at such meeting the charges shall be read in open lodge.

The trial of charges may proceed at any meeting appointed for the purpose, and continue until completed ; and in case the trial be not completed at one meeting, it may be continued at any subsequent meeting to which the same may be postponed. Notice of any postponement or adjournment shall be given to all parties concerned.

When charges are presented and read, the Lodge should decide, by a majority vote, whether they shall be accepted and the accused placed on trial, or the charges be dismissed.

If the charges are accepted by the Lodge, they cannot be withdrawn except for cause shown, and by the vote of two-thirds of the members present.

After charges have been accepted by the Lodge, they cannot be amended except by a majority vote, and the accused must receive due notice of the proposed amendment.

Immediately upon the acceptance of charges by a Lodge, the Master shall appoint the time and place of trial ; and it shall be the duty of the Master to cause the accused to

be served with a duly attested copy of the charges and particulars, and notice, stating the time and place appointed for the trial thereof: *Provided always*, that the accused shall be entitled to reasonable time and opportunity to prepare his defence.

If the accused shall neglect or refuse to attend in person, or by some brother authorized in writing to act as his counsel, after notice has been duly served on him, or if notice cannot be served on him personally by reason of his residence being unknown or beyond the limits of the district in which the Lodge is located, then a copy of such notice shall be sent to him by mail, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, or left at his last known place of residence, or with a grown-up member of his family; and upon proof that the notice has been sent to him, or left for him as above prescribed, the Lodge, at the time in such notice specified, may proceed without his presence, and conduct the proceedings to a final issue; *Provided*, that at least one regular meeting shall intervene between the time of mailing, sending or leaving such notice, and any action by the Lodge in pursuance thereof. In such cases the Lodge shall appoint a competent brother to act as counsel for, or representative of, the accused.

In every case where a flagrant offence shall be committed by any Mason present while the Lodge is at labor, the foregoing rules requiring notice and delay may be dispensed with, and the Master may order the offending brother to show cause *instantly* why he should not be punished, and may, in his discretion, proceed or permit the Lodge to proceed to trial and suspension.

A charge may be preferred against an unaffiliated Mason. No brother by his withdrawal from active mem-

bership can release himself from the responsibility of his obligations to the Craft. He may be dealt with by any Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides.

A charge of unmasonic conduct may be preferred against a brother who is suspended for non-payment of dues. It may be brought in the Lodge from which he was suspended, or, if he lives elsewhere, in the Lodge where he resides.

If a brother who is suspended for unmasonic conduct commits an offence which renders him liable to expulsion, a charge may be preferred against him for the subsequent offence, with a view to his expulsion. This charge should be brought in the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides.

CHARTER.

See WARRANT.

CLANDESTINE.

See HEALING.

A clandestine Lodge is an illegal or irregular Lodge, and the members of such a body are clandestine Masons. When a number of Masons attempt to form a Lodge without the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, the body so formed is styled "clandestine." If a Lodge, which has been regularly constituted, continues to work after its dispensation has been withdrawn, or has expired; or after its warrant has been revoked; it is clandestine. In the Ancient Charges, it is said that no new Lodge can be formed without the permission of the Grand Master.

Regular Masons are forbidden to attend any clandestine Lodge; nor can they associate with the members of

a clandestine Lodge as brethren, or converse with them on Masonic subjects.

A brother who has been concerned in making Masons clandestinely, or at a Lodge which is not a regular Lodge, or for small or unworthy considerations, or who may assist in forming a new Lodge without the Grand Master's authority, can not be admitted as a member, nor even as a visitor, into any regular Lodge, nor partake of the general charity or other Masonic privilege, till he make due submission and obtain grace.

CLOTHING.

Masonic clothing is the term used to express the peculiar regalia or insignia worn by Masons in Lodge, or when appearing in public as members of the Craft. It constitutes the distinguishing mark by which Masons are separated from all other classes or societies of men ; and it is peculiar to themselves.

In old times, a Mason was said to be properly clothed, when he wore white leathern gloves, a white apron and the jewel of his Masonic rank.

The proper Masonic clothing and insignia to be worn by Masons are fully detailed in the Book of Constitution. The aprons, collars and jewels of all the grades of Masonry from Entered Apprentice to Grand Master are there specified minutely.

No brother is entitled to be admitted into the Grand Lodge or any subordinate Lodge without his proper clothing.

An E. A. must wear the apron of that degree while being "passed" to the second degree, and a F. C. must wear the apron of that degree while being "raised."

No honorary, or other jewel or emblem can be worn in Grand Lodge, or any subordinate Lodge, which shall not appertain to or be consistent with those degrees which are recognised and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge. The degrees recognised by Grand Lodge are Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, and the Royal Arch.

Members of a Lodge, who are Royal Arch Masons, may wear in Lodge the jewels of the Royal Arch, but not the apron or sash.

A brother from a foreign jurisdiction may appear as a visitor, wearing the clothing recognised by his own Grand Lodge.

Masons are not allowed to appear in public clothed in any of the jewels or badges of the Craft, without the permission of the Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master; except at Masonic funerals, the urgency of which will not admit of the delay necessary to communicate with the proper authorities.

Any brother who attends a public procession (except a Masonic funeral), clothed as a Mason, without proper permission, is liable to be rendered incapable of ever after being an officer of a Lodge, and he may also be excluded from the benefit of the general charity. If any Lodge so offend, it is liable to suspension.

COMMITTEE.

See CHARACTER.—PROPOSING MEMBERS.

The Ancient Charges say, "You are not to hold private committees or separate conversation in the Lodge without leave from the Master." This regulation is meant to preserve due decorum, during the Lodge meeting, and for-

bids select conversations between two or more members in which the other members are not permitted to join.

The appointment of a committee to investigate the character of every candidate for initiation is an absolute necessity. It is required as a safeguard against the admission of improper persons, and no dispensation can be issued to suspend or do away with this committee.

The candidate cannot be balloted for, until after the committee has reported to the Lodge in his favor. If the committee report unfavorably, the candidate is rejected without ballot.

Lodges may appoint committees from among their members for the better working of the affairs of the Lodge. These committees may be either special or general.

A special committee is usually appointed to consider some particular matter referred to it by the Lodge, or to transact some particular piece of business directed to be done by the Lodge. Thus, a special committee may be appointed to arrange a difference between two brothers; to take the evidence in a Masonic trial; to invest the surplus funds of the Lodge; to arrange for a festival; or to procure new furniture, &c., &c.

The Master has the right to appoint all Standing Committees except the Auditors. The Lodge has the right to appoint all Special Committees. The Lodge, however, may waive this right and ask the Master to name any special committee.

The committee on the character of a candidate must be appointed by the Master.

The committee to audit the accounts of the Lodge at least once a year, must be appointed by the Lodge.

The general committees are usually specified in the by-laws, and it is customary for the by-laws to provide

that these committees shall be appointed by the Master on the night of his installation.

The usual committees thus provided for are, an Audit Committee, a Charitable Committee, and a Sick Committee.

The duties of the Audit Committee are to examine all accounts presented to the Lodge, and to certify to their correctness or otherwise; to examine the books and vouchers of the Treasurer and Secretary, and to report as directed.

The Charitable Committee are to enquire into all applications for relief, and report the result to the Lodge. Sometimes they are given power to relieve to a limited amount in urgent cases.

The Sick Committee enquire into all cases of sickness, which may be communicated to them, and report to the Master such cases as may require assistance to be rendered.

COMMUNICATIONS.

See MEETINGS.

COMPLAINT.

See CHARGES.—TRIAL.

A complaint involves a charge and is more properly treated under that head. All complaints should be made in writing, and should contain the same definite particulars as a charge.

The foundation of the rules for the trial of Masonic complaints is found in the following provision in the Ancient Charges:—

“If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the Lodge, who are proper and competent judges of all such contro-

versies (unless you carry them by appeal to the Grand Lodge), and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a lord's work be hindered the meanwhile, in which case a particular reference may be made ; but you must never go to law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the Lodge."

CONFIRMATION.

Of Minutes. *See* MINUTES.

Of Election of Master. *See* MASTER.

CONSTITUTING NEW LODGE.

See NEW LODGE.

CONSTITUTION.

The Book of Constitution contains the rules and regulations of the Craft ; an exposition of the duties of officers, the rights of members, and the detail of ceremonies to be used on various occasions, such as consecrations, installations, funerals, &c. It is a summary of all the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, and the law by which the members of the fraternity are governed.

The Constitution can only be altered or amended after a year's notice, and then by a two-thirds majority.

Every Mason, on his initiation, must solemnly promise to submit to the Constitution, and a copy of the Constitution is then to be presented to him. Every Lodge must provide a copy of the Constitution for each brother initiated therein.

CONVICTION.

See TRIAL.

CRIMES.

See OFFENCES.

DEATHS.

See OFFICERS.

On the death of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master assumes the functions of Grand Master until the next annual election.

Should the Deputy Grand Master die previous to such election, the Grand Wardens immediately summon a Grand Lodge to elect a Grand Master.

On the death of a Master of a Lodge, the Senior Warden, or, in his absence, the Junior Warden, acts as Master in summoning the Lodge until a new Master is elected.

DEBATE.

See MINUTES.—RULES OF ORDER.

The debate on any question before a Lodge begins after the motion is made.

All debates are under the direction of the Master, subject to any rules governing them which may be provided in the by-laws of the Lodge.

DECISION.

See BALLOT.—TRIAL.—JUDGMENT.

The majority of the members present at any Lodge duly summoned have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided that they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the Craft ; no member, therefore, is permitted to enter in the Minute Book of his Lodge a protest against any resolution or proceeding which may have taken place, unless it appears to him to be contrary to the laws and usages of the Craft, and for the purpose of complaining or appealing to a higher Masonic authority.

The decision of the members of a Lodge, on the application of a brother for membership, or on the proposition of a candidate for initiation, must be ascertained by ballot. The ballot is also used at the election of officers.

DECLARATION.

See PROPOSING MEMBERS.

Every candidate for initiation must subscribe his name, at full length, to a declaration, containing certain particulars required by the Constitution.

Any individual who cannot write is consequently ineligible to be admitted into the Fraternity.

For the form of this Declaration, see Appendix.

DEGREES.

The degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry are three in number, namely, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason.

(For information as to each of these degrees, see the respective titles.)

An interval of one month must elapse between the conferring of each degree.

A higher degree in Masonry is not to be conferred on any brother at a less interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, except by dispensation from the Grand Master, nor in any case until he has passed an examination in open Lodge in such previous degree.

No brother can obtain a Grand Lodge Certificate if he has been admitted to more than one degree of Masonry on the same day, or at a shorter interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master.

A brother who has been initiated at the regular meeting in June, occurring previous to the Festival of St. John, cannot receive the second degree on St. John's Day. If he has been initiated on St. John's Day, he cannot receive the second degree at the next regular meeting.

The same rule applies to the meetings in December, and also to the interval between the second and third degrees. One lunar month or four weeks must elapse in each case, unless the time is shortened by dispensation.

The degrees are not to be conferred on two or more candidates together. They should be given to each candidate by himself.

The Master, being responsible for the work, may allow any brother to assist him in conferring the degrees. The obligations, however, are not to be administered by any one but an installed Master.

DEMIT.

See DIMIT.

DIMIT.

A Mason is said to dimit from the Order when he withdraws from all connexion with it. He is then relieved from his pecuniary obligations, and he loses his rights as a Lodge member. He is not relieved from his other Masonic obligations, and his moral conduct remains, as before, under the control of the Fraternity. A dimitted Mason may be tried for unmasonic conduct, and suspended or expelled, notwithstanding his withdrawal. The proceedings against him may be taken in the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides.

A dimit is the certificate issued to a brother on his withdrawal from his Lodge, when he is dismissed from membership at his own request.

Whenever a member of any Lodge resigns, or whenever he may require it, he is to be furnished with a certificate of his standing ; and such certificate is to be produced to any other Lodge, of which he is proposed to be admitted a member, previous to the ballot being taken. Should he be indebted to the Lodge, the certificate can state the fact. If the brother has held any office, his rank or past rank may be inserted in the certificate.

In case the original dimit is lost, the Lodge may grant a duplicate dimit, on receiving proper evidence of the loss of the original.

When a resolution is passed by a Lodge granting a dimit to a brother, he becomes an unaffiliated Mason. If he wishes to be readmitted to membership, he must be proposed and balloted for as a joining member.

A dimit may be issued without waiting for the confirmation of the minutes of the meeting at which the resolution granting it was passed. The resolution takes effect from the time of its adoption, and the brother is unaffiliated from that time. The dimit is the formal evidence of the brother's withdrawal, and it may be issued at any time after the resolution is passed, and either before or after the minutes are confirmed. It may not be issued until the brother requires it, but his membership ceases on the adoption of the resolution granting the dimit, whether it is ever issued or not.

When a Lodge has granted a dimit to a brother, it cannot re-admit him to membership without a fresh proposition and ballot.

A Lodge should not refuse to grant a dimit to a member without some good reason for such refusal. A brother, who is in good standing, and who has paid up his dues, is entitled to a dimit if he requests it. If the Lodge refuses to grant it, the brother is not liable for dues after the time he applies for his dimit.

After a dimit is granted, it cannot be withheld because a charge is subsequently preferred against the brother.

If a brother, who is in arrears for dues, applies for his dimit, and the Lodge grants it, and at the same time instructs the Secretary to hold it until the dues are paid up, the brother is unaffiliated, and cannot regain membership except by a fresh proposition and ballot.

A dimit may be issued to a brother who is in arrears for dues, and in such a case the dimit should state the fact that he is in arrears.

A dimit must be applied for, either personally by the brother himself in open Lodge, or by a written request signed by the brother, and sent to the Lodge. No brother can lose his membership without his own consent, except by suspension or expulsion; therefore the Lodge should be satisfied, before a dimit is granted, that the brother himself wishes it. If one brother asks for a dimit to be granted to an absent brother, he should produce to the Lodge a written authority from the absent brother for making the request, and this authority should be filed with the Secretary as the evidence upon which the dimit was granted.

When a brother asks for his dimit, and in his application states his reason for his request, the Lodge may order that such reason should be stated in the dimit. For instance, if the brother states that he no longer believes in the existence of Deity, and assigns that as his reason for asking for a dimit, the Lodge should direct that the dimit

should state that he is discharged from membership at his own request for the reason stated.

One brother may ask for the dimit of another brother who is present in Lodge at the time the request is made. In such a case, the presumption is that the request is made by authority, if not contradicted by the brother on whose behalf it is made.

A brother in good standing is entitled to his dimit, and the Lodge cannot properly refuse it. If, however, when the request for the dimit is made, any brother states that it is his intention to prefer a charge against the applicant, the Lodge may properly, and should, delay action, and give the brother a reasonable time to prepare his charge, not later than the next regular Lodge meeting.

When the charge is made, if the applicant repeats his request, a certificate of withdrawal should be issued to him. This certificate should state the fact that such a charge (naming it) has been preferred, and is now pending investigation. There is nothing wrong in this, as the applicant may be tried for his offence, and suspended or expelled, whether he is a member of the Lodge or not.

If no charge is preferred within a reasonable time, the applicant is entitled to a certificate that he left in good standing.

A brother suspended by a private Lodge must, in order to obtain his dimit or certificate of standing, apply to that Lodge for restoration in the usual manner, as laid down in the regulations for the government of Masonic trials.

It is necessary that a resolution should be passed by the Lodge to authorize the issue of a dimit. The Master of a Lodge has no right to issue a dimit without the sanction of the Lodge. A dimit is a formal document,

under the seal of the Lodge, and signed by the Master and Secretary. It expresses that the brother has resigned his membership, and it is given and accepted as a document issued not by the Master, or by any particular person, but by the Lodge, and it is authenticated as the action of the Lodge by the proper executive officers. A Lodge can act only by resolution, and therefore it is necessary that a resolution should be passed by the Lodge granting the request of the brother, before his dimit can be issued. The Master cannot grant a dimit ; it must be granted by the Lodge.

(For the form of a Dimit, see Appendix.)

DISCIPLINE.

See TRIAL.

DISPENSATION.

A dispensation is an instrument or document issued to legalize an act or ceremony which would be illegal without it. It is a permission to do some act which, without such permission, is not allowed by the Constitutions and Usages of the Order.

The power of granting dispensations is vested solely in the Grand Master or his representative. This power is not supposed to be exercised except on special occasions, and for good and sufficient reasons. The principal occasions which arise for the exercise of the dispensing powers are the formation of new Lodges, the initiation of candidates in some special manner, the conferring of degrees at short intervals, the election or installation of officers at a special time, and the appearance of Masons in public processions.

The Grand Master has authority to grant dispensations for the following purposes, namely :

To authorize the requisite number of brethren to meet as a Lodge until the next annual communication of Grand Lodge ; to authorize the Grand Secretary to issue a Grand Lodge Certificate to a brother who has been admitted to a higher degree at a shorter interval than prescribed by the constitution ; to relieve a brother from Masonic disability by reason of his being a member of a Lodge which has been suspended ; to permit the "healing" of an irregularly made Mason.

The Grand Master has also authority to grant dispensations to any private Lodge for any of the following purposes, namely :

To appear in public in Masonic clothing ; to elect officers at a time other than that fixed by the by-laws ; to install officers at a time other than that fixed by the by-laws ; to hold a Lodge of instruction ; to confer a higher degree on a brother at a shorter interval than prescribed by the constitution ; to receive and act upon a petition for initiation from a person who resides outside of the jurisdiction of the Lodge ; to initiate more than five candidates in one day ; to initiate a candidate who is under twenty-one years of age ; to initiate without fee a person proposed to act as a serving brother.

The Grand Master, on the presentation of a petition properly signed and recommended, may issue a dispensation authorizing the brethren named therein to meet as a Lodge until a Warrant of Constitution is granted by the Grand Lodge. The fee for this dispensation is \$20.

The Grand Master may issue a dispensation to enable a brother to receive a higher degree at a less interval

than one month from his receiving a previous degree. The fee for this dispensation is \$20.

A dispensation may be issued by the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master for the making of serving brethren, who may then be initiated without the payment of the regular initiation fee.

A dispensation may be issued by the Grand Master to authorize a Lodge to initiate a candidate whose residence is nearer the jurisdiction of another Lodge. The fee for this dispensation is \$10, to be paid by the candidate.

A dispensation may be issued by the Grand Master to authorize the initiation of a candidate under 21 years of age. The fee for this dispensation is \$20.

No dispensation can suspend the operations of the law on proposing members requiring seven days' notice, or the committee of enquiry as to character, or the ballot.

If a Lodge fails for some reason to hold the election or installation of officers on the proper day appointed by the By-laws for that purpose, a dispensation may be issued by the Grand Master to authorize the holding of the election at some subsequent period.

A dispensation may be issued by the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master to authorize the holding of a General Lodge of Instruction, and also to authorize the publication of the proceedings of a Lodge.

A dispensation may be issued by the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master to authorize a public masonic procession. The fee for this dispensation is \$1.

(For forms of Dispensation, *See* Appendix.)

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

See QUALIFICATIONS.

The following classes of persons are absolutely disqualified from being made Masons; namely, women, prisoners

slaves, idiots, dotards, insane persons, atheists, infidels, and illiterate persons.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

In considering this subject, it will be important to notice, in the first place, the origin of the office. In so far as the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec are concerned, the office of District Deputy Grand Master was created by the Constitutions severally adopted at the organization of these Grand Bodies. But the office, under a slightly different name, is of an older date, and its origin is to be found in that of the Provincial Grand Masters of the United Grand Lodge of England.

The twentieth of the "Old Regulations" of 1721, says that "The Grand Master, with his Deputy, Grand Wardens, and Secretary, shall, at least once, go round and visit all the Lodges about town during his Mastership." A few years afterwards, this was amended by the addition of these words: "or else he shall send his Grand Officers to visit the Lodges."

In the year 1726, further legislation in this direction was found necessary, on account of the great increase of the Craft, and in the number of country Lodges. The office of Provincial Grand Master was therefore created by constitutional enactment, so that there might be an immediate head in each province, to whom application might be made in all matters concerning which jurisdiction was given to him, without waiting for the decision or opinion of the Grand Lodge.

The duties and powers of the Provincial Grand Master were defined by the constitutional provisions creating the

office: and from an examination of these provisions we find that they are very similar to our present regulations governing the office of District Deputy Grand Master. Their whole tenor is the same, and in many parts the language is identical in both.

We may then fairly conclude that our District Deputy Grand Masters are the legitimate successors here, of the English Provincial Grand Masters; or that they have taken their place here, and that their origin may be placed in the year 1726. And as the office has been created by enactment in every case where it exists, it follows that the regulations which govern it are to be considered as local in their character, and as not forming part of the general Masonic law.

District Deputy Grand Masters *can only exercise such functions as are specially given to them by the constitutional provisions which create the office*; and subject to the explanations and modifications thereof made from time to time by the Grand Lodge under which they act. They are the assistants or deputies of the Grand Master, and are distinguished from the real Deputy Grand Master by the limitation of their powers to a particular jurisdiction or district.

They have no inherent powers, such as are possessed by the Grand Master, and they cannot assume to exercise any prerogatives which are not laid down in the Constitution. In the first Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, a provision was inserted that the District Deputy Grand Master (in the absence of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master) should have, in his District, rank and powers similar to those possessed by the Grand Master himself. This clause was afterwards struck out; and we are, therefore, spared the consideration of what would

now be certain to be the cause of many and serious complications. It is far better that the duties and powers of this officer should be strictly defined, rather than an opening should be left for each occupant of the office to decide for himself what his prerogatives should be.

In noticing the subject of District Deputy Grand Masters more in detail, we find that there are four points to be considered, namely :—

1. Their Selection.
2. Their Duties.
3. Their Powers.
4. Their Disabilities.

Before, however, proceeding further, it is necessary to mention that the regulations which govern this office differ widely in different jurisdictions. They depend solely upon local law, and it is therefore impossible to make any observations of general application. Our remarks will be confined to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario.

I.—THEIR SELECTION.

The District Deputy Grand Master for each District is elected each year, by such of the Past Masters and representatives of the Lodges in the District as are present at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In 1869, M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, Grand Master of Canada, ruled that Lodges working under dispensation had not the right to appoint a proxy for the purpose of voting on any matter in Grand Lodge, nor for the office of District Deputy Grand Master of the District. This ruling has always since then be observed, and if at any Annual Communication the election of District Deputy Grand Master takes place before the new warrants are

granted, the Lodges under dispensation are not permitted to vote. The new warrants are granted by the adoption of the report of the Board of General Purposes "on warrants," in which report they are recommended to be issued, and, in general, this report is brought in at as early a period as possible, so that all the Lodges may take part in the election.

Those who are eligible for election as District Deputy Grand Masters must be Past Masters, in good standing, members of some Lodge, duly returned to the Grand Lodge as Past Masters, and residents in the Districts for which they are respectively appointed. None others are qualified.

If a brother, who is Master of a Lodge, is elected as District Deputy Grand Master, his election *ipso facto* vacates his office of Master, and a new election must be held by the Lodge.

The election is held at 9 a.m., on the second day of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge. The place of meeting for the election is announced openly in Grand Lodge, by the retiring District Deputy Grand Master, who also presides at the meeting. In his absence, the brethren present choose one of themselves to be the chairman.

The election is by ballot. Following the practice in Grand Lodge, nominations may be allowed. Each brother writes his choice on a slip of paper, which slips are collected and counted by scrutineers appointed for the purpose; and the choice of the majority of those present is declared elected. If no one has a majority, another ballot must be taken, and so on until a choice is made. If the result is a tie, and continues so after repeated trials, the matter is generally left to the decision of the

Grand Master, or else the retiring officer holds over for another term.

In the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, there is a provision empowering the Grand Master, by a written document, to direct the Grand Registrar to take charge of any District for which there is not a District Deputy Grand Master, and to perform therein all the functions of the office. He may also appoint any other qualified brother to perform the duties of the office *pro tempore*, in case of a vacancy.

We have spoken of these proceedings in filling the office as an election. It is, however, more properly a nomination, as the election is not complete without the confirmation of the Grand Master. He may refuse to confirm the choice of the District, but this exercise of his power is of very rare occurrence. In such a case, we presume a new election must be held, until the choice made receives the approbation of the Grand Master.

After the nomination is confirmed by the Grand Master, the chosen brother must be regularly installed. If he is present in Grand Lodge, he is installed by the Grand Master. If not present, the Grand Master authorizes some Grand Officer or member to install him in some private Lodge. But he cannot act or assume the duties of the office until after his installation in proper form.

II.—THEIR DUTIES.

The most important duty of a District Deputy Grand Master is that of visitation. *He is to visit all the Lodges in his District during his term of office.* This implies that he is to attend each Lodge at least once, during the year for which he is elected. In some Districts this is a very onerous duty, entailing considerable expense and involving a great sacrifice of valuable time; but it should not,

on that account, be neglected. Brethren should not accept the office, unless they intend to perform its duties thoroughly ; and Districts should not, and do not, elect a brother to this office except upon the understanding that these duties will be performed faithfully. The visitation of Lodges by a skilled workman is of the greatest possible benefit to the Craft. New Lodges are properly instructed and set in the right path. Weak Lodges are strengthened, their deficiencies are pointed out to be remedied ; and the causes of their weaknesses are discovered to be corrected. And even old and good Lodges cannot but receive benefit and pleasure. New life is infused by these visits, and they are always accompanied with, or followed by, a revival of interest in the work and proceedings of the Lodge. We have known a number of cases where a visit by a Grand Officer produced the happiest effects.

He is to see that all the Lodges are working in accordance with the ritual adopted by Grand Lodge. To do this it is necessary that he should see the work of the Lodge. If he takes the chair and does the work himself, he cannot tell whether the Lodge is working properly or not. His duty is to inspect their work. He should direct the Master to open and close in the three degrees, and perform any work that may be on hand. If there are no candidates for the degrees, he should direct a rehearsal by the Master and other officers of the Lodge of such parts of the work as he may deem advisable. After this is done he is in a position to judge of the quality of the work of the Lodge. He should point out any errors or omissions, and should show the proper manner in which the work should be performed, and generally give such instruction as he thinks necessary. This should be done in the kindest

manner, and not in any spirit of fault-finding. A judicious officer can do all that is necessary in this respect, and yet leave the most pleasant remembrances behind him after his departure. It is not best, however, to criticise the work of the degrees in the presence of newly made candidates.

He is to see that the Returns to Grand Lodge have been regularly forwarded to the Grand Secretary with all fees and dues payable thereon. Being an officer of Grand Lodge, he is the guardian of its interests. It is highly important for the welfare of both the Grand Lodge and the private Lodges, that the returns and fees should be sent in at the proper times. He should inspect the books of the Lodge, see that the minutes are properly kept, and that they show the work and business in proper shape. He should see that every member has signed the By-laws.

The Lodge register should be examined in order to ascertain that all the particulars required by the Constitution are inserted therein—the names of all the members, their ages, residences and occupations, and the dates of admission, or initiation, passing and raising, and withdrawal or suspension.

The Secretary should have a cash book and ledger, also a receipt book and an order book. The Treasurer should have a cash book.

When a District Deputy Grand Master has heard and determined any subject of Masonic complaint, or irregularity respecting Lodges or individual Masons within his District, *he is required to report all such proceedings to the Grand Master.* He is to send his report to the Grand Secretary for transmission to the Grand Master. This report must state the offence charged, the law bearing on the point, and his decision on the complaint. In extreme

cases, where in his judgment a Lodge should be erased, or a brother expelled, *he is to make a special report to the Grand Lodge, stating all the circumstances and his opinion thereon.*

If a District Deputy Grand Master suspends a Lodge, or a brother, for refusing to comply with his order restoring a suspended brother, *he is required to report the circumstances immediately to the Grand Master direct.*

It is the duty of the District Deputy Grand Master to proceed with any case or business which may be sent to him within a reasonable time. He should answer promptly all letters and communications received by him. He is to forward to the Grand Master for his approval, all By-laws, and amendments to By-laws, that may be submitted by his Lodges. He is to report to the Grand Master in every case where he has granted a dispensation for any purpose; and he is to pay over to the Grand Secretary all fees payable to the Grand Lodge for such dispensations.

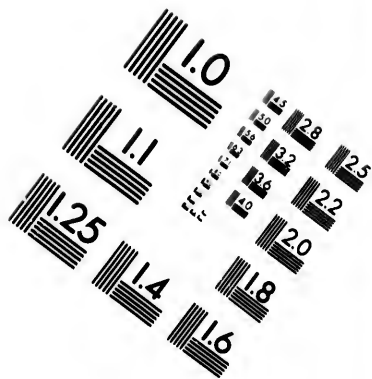
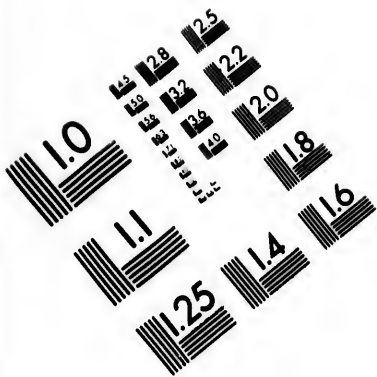
It is the duty of the District Deputy Grand Master to *enquire fully into the particulars of each case* within his District of parties *for whom aid from the Grand Lodge funds is solicited*, and to report to Grand Lodge the result of such inquiry on each individual case, upon a form prepared for the purpose. This report is to be sent to the Grand Secretary, so as to be in his possession not later than the first day of July in each year. Every Lodge intending to make application for such aid is to notify the District Deputy Grand Master in due time, to enable him to make such enquiry and report.

Duplicate forms of application for relief are sent to the District Deputy Grand Master shortly after each session of the Grand Lodge, and it is part of his duty, on the

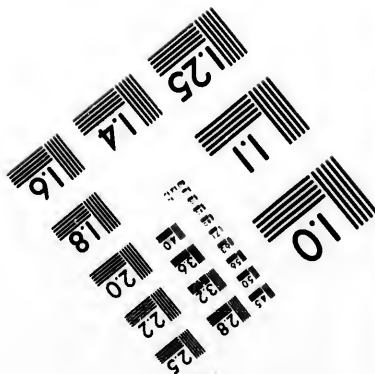
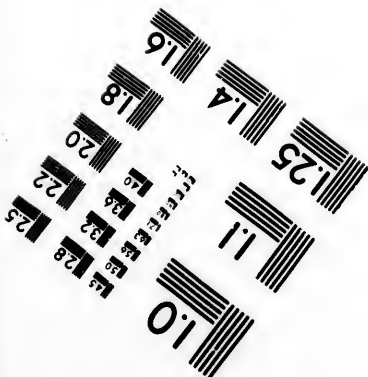
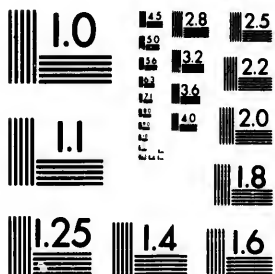
occasion of his official visit, to ascertain if the Lodge intends to apply to the Grand Lodge for benevolence, and if so, to see that the forms are properly filled up and to get all the information in regard to such cases that may be possible and forward the same to the Grand Secretary. Where it is impossible for a District Deputy Grand Master to reach every Lodge in his district, it is nevertheless his duty to ascertain whether benevolence is required by any Lodge, and if so, to obtain the fullest information in reference thereto.

Another important duty required of a District Deputy Grand Master arises in connection with the proceedings taken for the formation of new Lodges. The petition for a new Lodge *is to be sent by him with his recommendation or opinion thereon to the Grand Secretary*, to be submitted to the Grand Master. In giving his opinion on the merits of the application, he is expected to investigate the circumstances, and see that regulations of Grand Lodge are complied with. He should satisfy himself that the situation of the proposed new Lodge is such as to afford a reasonable prospect of success. It should not be too near another Lodge, as it is far better to have one good Lodge than two poor ones. The population in the locality, and the quality of the material likely to be brought forward, should also be considered.

It is the duty of the District Deputy Grand Master to *examine the brother named for Master* of the new Lodge in the work, as he has to certify his qualifications in this respect to the Grand Master, and for that purpose he is authorized to summon that brother to attend him for such examination, and to give him a certificate of qualification. He should ascertain and certify that they have a proper and safe room in which to meet ; that they are supplied



**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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32
22
20

10

with all the necessary furniture and paraphernalia, and that these necessaries have been paid for, so as to afford the new Lodge a reasonable prospect of exemption from debt at its commencement, and that they will not need to be too anxious to make members to the injury of the Fraternity. When the dispensation is granted, it is the duty of the District Deputy Grand Master to constitute the new Lodge by the proper ceremonies, and set the brethren to work.

It is the duty of the District Deputy Grand Master *to ascertain that every proxy given by any Lodge in his District has been properly granted.* When convenient, he is to personally examine the books of the Lodge. In other cases, a certified copy of the minutes of the meeting at which the proxy was granted is to be sent to him immediately after the meeting. He is to see that the provisions of the Constitution respecting proxies have been strictly observed, that the delegate is a Master or Past Master entitled to a seat in Grand Lodge, that the proxy was passed in open Lodge, that the name of the delegate was written in the proxy before it was signed by the Master and Secretary, and that the delegate does not represent more than three Lodges. If he finds that there has been any abuse or irregularity, he is to proceed against the offenders and secure their punishment and he must report that this duty of inspection has been properly performed by him.

There are some other *duties* which are so closely connected with the *powers* of a District Deputy Grand Master, that they will be better noticed under that head. The distinction which we have made between powers and duties is founded upon the wording of the Constitution. The words "he may," &c., are indicative of a power; and

"he shall," or "he is required to," point out a duty.

His last official duty is to send in his report. He is to forward to the Grand Secretary an account of all his proceedings, and of the state of the Craft in his District. He is also to give a list of the Lodges which have been formed in his District during the year, and forward the fees due thereon to the Grand Lodge. This report should be sent in at least fourteen days prior to the Annual Communication. By so doing, the work of the sub-committee "on the condition of Masonry" can be put into shape for presentation to Grand Lodge, at an early period of the session; and this would effect a great saving of time to all concerned. If these reports were forwarded, as the Constitution says they should be, they could be printed in advance of the meeting, and distributed to the members at the opening of Grand Lodge. The members would then have time to consider the various suggestions which the experience of the District Deputy Grand Masters enables them to make towards the improvement of the Craft; and they could then vote more intelligently on these questions as they arise.

III.—THEIR POWERS.

District Deputy Grand Masters *are members of Grand Lodge.* They rank next after the Deputy Grand Master. When the Deputy Grand Master is presiding in a private Lodge, the District Deputy Grand Master is placed on his right hand.

The expense of procuring the regalia for the District Deputy Grand Master is to be defrayed by the private Lodges in each District, and each private Lodge shall defray the travelling expenses of the District Deputy Grand Master, to the extent of at least one visit in each

year ; as also the travelling expenses of the brother who at the request of the Lodge and by authority of the District Deputy Grand Master attends such Lodge for giving instruction.

The *Jewel* of the office consists of the compasses and the square united, with a five pointed star in the centre, the whole placed within a circle on which the name of the District is engraved.

The *Apron* has the emblem of the office (as described above), in gold embroidery in the centre, and the acacia and seven-eared wheat embroidery on the edging, one on each side.

The *Regalia* consists of blue collar, gauntlets and apron, all bound and embroidered ; and the jewel.

In Grand Lodge, and on all occasions where the Grand Officers appear in their official capacity, they should wear their proper Regalia.

The District Deputy Grand Master *may* apply officially to the Grand Master on any business concerning Masons or Masonry. In certain cases, as we have before noticed, he is required to transmit documents to the Grand Secretary for the Grand Master, but he is one of the officers named in the Constitution, who may communicate with the Grand Master direct. It is eminently proper that all business matters should pass through the hands of the Grand Secretary, so that he may be informed of what is going on, and keep the record in proper shape. There may, however, be cases in which this course may not be necessary, and also in urgent matters, it is only proper that the District Deputy Grand Master, who is the representative of the Grand Master in his district, should be able to communicate directly with the official head of the Craft.

The District Deputy Grand Master *may preside in every Lodge he visits within his district*, with the Master of the Lodge on his right hand. Prior to his entrance into the Lodge, he is the same as any other visitor. He should sign his name in the visitors' book, and be properly announced. He must be vouched for the same as any other visitor ; or a committee must be sent out to examine him in the usual way. If he is properly announced by his official title, due respect should be paid to his rank, and two Stewards, with generally a Past Master, should be sent out to receive him and introduce him to the Lodge. On his entrance and reception, the Master should tender him the gavel. We take it that the expression "he may preside," means that he has the right to take the chair if he chooses, or he may decline, if he wishes to observe the proceedings. The Master should recognise that right, and show due respect to his official superior, by offering to resign his position to the representative of the Grand Master. It is usual for a District Deputy Grand Master to take the chair, if only for a few moments ; and after a few remarks to the Lodge, he requests the Master to resume his position and proceed with the work of the evening.

It being the duty of the District Deputy Grand Master to visit all the Lodges in his district, *he has, of course, a right to visit*, and the Lodge cannot refuse him admission. It being his right to preside, if the gavel is not offered to him, he may demand it, and in the event of a refusal, he would be justified in immediately suspending the Master and reporting the facts to the Grand Master. The Master is absolute in his Lodge ; but there is no doubt that if the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master is present he loses his absolutism, as they have "full au-

thority" to preside. We believe that the District Deputy Grand Master has the same "full authority" to preside. The words "he may preside," do not simply mean that it would be no harm for him to preside. That would be a forced construction, and one which would render the clause wholly unnecessary. If his presiding depended on the pleasure of the Master, there would be no necessity for that clause, as the Master has the power to permit any Past Master to take the chair. The clause must have been inserted in the Constitution with some object in view; and that object was to give the District Deputy Grand Master power and full authority to preside, if he chooses, in any Lodge in his district.

This view is further borne out by several other clauses of the Constitution, in which the subordination of the Master to the District Deputy Grand Master is clearly stated, as will be seen hereafter.

The District Deputy Grand Master *may suspend a Lodge for a refusal or neglect to make the returns and payments to Grand Lodge.* This is a necessary sequence to the duty of a District Deputy Grand Master to see that the returns and fees have been regularly forwarded to the Grand Secretary. He should call the attention of the Lodge and its officers to the penalty to which they are liable, and show them the consequences of their refusal or neglect. If they continue disobedient, after time has been afforded them to comply, it is in his discretion to inflict the penalty.

The District Deputy Grand Master *may hear and determine any Masonic complaint* on being specially authorized to do so by the Grand Lodge. Upon the reception of a complaint or charge in writing he should direct the party or Lodge preferring the same to serve a copy on the Lodge or brother complained against. He should require

an answer to be made to the complaint within a limited time. He should fix a time and place for the investigation, and summon all parties to be present. In some cases it will not be necessary to take oral testimony, and the case can be decided upon the papers and documents submitted on both sides. Where the evidence of parties is necessary, time should be allowed for their production and examination. After hearing all the evidence, and the statements on both sides, he determines the matter by giving his decision. This should be done in writing and communicated to both parties.

In Masonic Trials an appeal may be taken to the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, for any irregularity in the trial, or any infringement of the rights of the accused, but not on questions of fact.

On such appeal the District Deputy Grand Master may either dismiss the appeal or set aside the proceedings, and order a new trial.

In all cases of appeal the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge may authorize the District Deputy Grand Master to investigate the case and report, with his opinion thereon.

Any decision or sentence of the District Deputy Grand Master is subject to appeal to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

The District Deputy Grand Master *may proceed to admonition or suspension, until the decision of the Grand Master is made known on the question.* He may inflict the penalty of reprimand or admonition at once. He may suspend the Lodge or brother in default, but only for such time as the Grand Master may determine, or until the Grand Master decides to remove the suspension. His duty in communicating the proceedings to the Grand Master has already been stated.

He may summon any Lodge, or its Master and Wardens to attend him. He may order them to produce their Warrant, books, papers and accounts before him. If they do not comply with his summons or order, nor give a sufficient reason for not doing so, he may then issue a peremptory summons, and, if that is not complied with, he may suspend the Lodge, and notify the Grand Secretary to that effect.

The District Deputy Grand Master *may restore a brother*, when he is satisfied that such brother has been unjustly or illegally suspended by a Lodge in his District. This power should only be exercised after a full and careful investigation of all the circumstances. The right of a Lodge to discipline its members is one that should be interfered with as seldom as possible. The Lodge is in general the best judge of the guilt or innocence of the accused; and it is only in cases of manifest injustice that the power of restoration in its absolute form should be put in force. The District Deputy Grand Master should be fully satisfied that a wrong has been done; that the trial was conducted in an improper manner; that the accused did not have fair play; that he was not allowed time for his defence, or that the punishment was disproportionate to the offence. Then he should exercise the power given him by the Constitution, and restore the suspended brother to good standing.

This is done by a written mandate or order, reciting the circumstances of the suspension, and showing its illegality or injustice, and concluding by ordering that the brother named shall be and is hereby restored to his former standing.

The same power exists when a brother has been unjustly or illegally removed or excluded from any of his

Masonic functions or privileges, by a Lodge within his District.

In all cases of restoration by a District Deputy Grand Master, the Lodge whose decision is thus set aside has a right of appeal to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

In connection with this power of restoration, the District Deputy Grand Master *may suspend a Lodge or brother* for non-compliance with his order of restoration. This suspension is limited in duration until the next communication of the Grand Lodge ; and this power of suspension is necessary in order to carry out and put properly in force the order of restoration. If no means were provided by which the District Deputy Grand Master could enforce his decree, his power of restoration would be useless. He is therefore at liberty to punish, by suspension, the Lodge or brother who refuses to comply with his order, and to keep such suspension in force until the next communication of Grand Lodge.

The District Deputy Grand Master *may summon any brother within his District to attend him, and to produce his certificate.* If the summons be not complied with, nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, a peremptory summons may be issued ; and, in case of contumacy, he may suspend the brother offending.

The District Deputy Grand Master *may consent to the removal of a Lodge from town to town within his District,* and he may refuse to give his consent to such removal. When a Lodge wishes to change its location, and applies to the District Deputy Grand Master for his consent, he should ascertain if the proposed removal would injuriously affect any other Lodge in that locality. If so, he should, in general, refuse his consent. If not, he should ascertain if the proposed removal would benefit the Lodge itself,

and exercise his discretion for the best interests of the Lodge and the Craft. Sometimes a change of location is beneficial and should be encouraged. In other cases, if the change is likely to produce feelings of irritation or jealousy, it should be avoided.

The District Deputy Grand Master *may give dispensations to permit the brethren to appear in Masonic clothing at public processions.* No public Masonic procession can take place without the permission of the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master, except a funeral, and this exception is only allowed where the case is so urgent as not to admit of the delay necessary to communicate with the nearer of these two officials. The same prohibition applies to individual brethren wearing Masonic jewels or badges in any public procession, except a Masonic funeral, without the permission of the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master.

The fee payable to the Grand Lodge for a dispensation for any public procession is one dollar. This fee should be in the hands of the District Deputy Grand Master before he issues the dispensation. It should be sent by the Lodge along with the application. All Dispensations for public processions issued by the District Deputy Grand Master are to be reported by him to the Grand Master. (For form of dispensation: See APPENDIX.)

The District Deputy Grand Master *may appoint a District Chaplain and District Secretary.* He may also remove those appointed by him at his pleasure and appoint others in their stead. These officers have no rank in Grand Lodge by virtue of such office. The District Secretary should be a well-skilled brother, and capable of conducting the correspondence of the District. He should keep copies of all official letters written by him, and a record

of all official business transacted by him or passing through his hands. It is also advisable that he should accompany the District Deputy Grand Master in his visits to the Lodges.

The District Deputy Grand Master *may give authority for holding Lodges of Instruction*. The principal object of these Lodges is to impart the correct manner of working a Lodge, and to arrange any differences that may have crept into the work in the several Lodges. The work should be exemplified in the three degrees. Among the proper subjects of exemplification are the ceremonies of opening and closing the Lodge in each degree; conferring each degree; the examination and reception of visitors; the examination of candidates for advancement; calling a Lodge off and on; conducting the routine business of a Lodge; giving the Grand Honors; and the duties of the officers. Questions of jurisprudence may also be brought up and discussed, and much valuable information may thus be obtained and disseminated. When properly arranged and carried out, Lodges of Instruction are productive of great and lasting benefit to the Craft. District Deputy Grand Masters should by no means neglect this very important method of enlightenment.

The District Deputy Grand Master may also, under his own responsibility, *appoint a competent brother to instruct* any one or more private Lodges in his District desiring instruction.

The District Deputy Grand Master has power to grant a dispensation to a Lodge in his District *to initiate* without fee a person proposed to act as a *servng brother*.

The other powers or privileges of a District Deputy Grand Master may be more briefly stated.

The Grand Secretary is required to furnish the District Deputy Grand Masters with all *proper documents and information* that they may require.

Lodge By-laws are to be submitted to the District Deputy Grand Master, for the approbation of the Grand Master, and, when approved, a fair copy must be sent to the District Deputy Grand Master.

When forwarding By-laws to the Grand Master for confirmation, the District Deputy Grand Master should see that they are in proper shape, and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Lodge, with the seal of the Lodge attached. When alterations have been made, he should also see that the required formalities have been observed; that proper notice was given, and that the requisite number of votes was secured.

The name of every brother suspended, with the cause of his suspension, is to be sent to the District Deputy Grand Master.

When a brother, who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, is restored, *notice of the restoration* is to be sent to the District Deputy Grand Master.

A copy of every summons issued to the members of any Lodge in the District, whether for a regular or emergent meeting, is to be sent by the Lodge Secretary to the District Deputy Grand Master. Masters of Lodges are to see that this is done.

The Master of every Lodge shall also cause to be forwarded to the District Deputy Grand Master of his District, immediately after the installation of officers, on a form to be supplied by the Grand Secretary, *a certified list of the officers* of his Lodge, elected and appointed, and also of the proxy for Grand Lodge, if any has been appointed.

The proceedings of Lodges, or any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at a Lodge meeting, are not to be published without the direction of the Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master. The penalty for a violation of this wholesome regulation is expulsion.

IV.—THEIR DISABILITIES.

Under this head, we propose to consider a few things which the District Deputy Grand Master may not do. His powers, as we have seen, are extensive and important, but they are limited, and their extent is capable of being clearly stated. They do not extend beyond what is provided by the regulations governing the office in the Book of Constitution, and as these regulations have been from time to time explained or defined by Grand Lodge.

There are some points in this connection upon which differences of opinion have arisen. There are also cases in which District Deputy Grand Masters have assumed to exercise powers to which they were not entitled. It is well to obtain all the light we can in matters of this kind, so as to avoid errors in the future, as the exercise or attempted exercise of an unwarranted power by an official in high authority is very apt to produce contention. It might also be productive of serious consequences, and might, in time, reflect upon the office, and cause it to be less respected than it should be.

Most of the errors that have, heretofore, been committed have been in the issue of unauthorized dispensations. From a mistaken idea of their powers, some District Deputy Grand Masters have issued dispensations for purposes, the authority for which is vested in the Grand Master alone.

The District Deputy Grand Master has *no power to issue a dispensation for the initiation of a candidate who*

has not resided one year in the jurisdiction of the Lodge.

He has no power to *shorten the interval* of one month between each degree.

He has no power to issue a dispensation to a Lodge to *lay a corner stone.*

He has no power to issue a dispensation to a Lodge to *celebrate the laying of a cape-stone.*

He has no power to issue a dispensation to *pass the ballot* for a rejected candidate the second time.

He has no power to issue a dispensation to a Lodge to *hold a ball, conversazione, excursion or pic-nic.*

He has no power to issue a dispensation to a Lodge to *hold the election or installation* of officers at other times than those specified in the By-laws.

He has no power to issue a dispensation *for any purpose other than those provided* in the Constitution.

Leaving the subject of unauthorized dispensations, we find that the District Deputy Grand Master *has no power to expel a Mason.* This is expressly stated in the Constitution, which also declares that only the Grand Lodge has the power of expulsion. It is the extreme Masonic penalty which can be inflicted,—the death sentence,—and is properly under the sole control of the highest authority in the Craft.

The District Deputy Grand Master has not the power to *give or refuse consent* for the removal of a Lodge from his District to another, nor from another District into his own, without the sanction of the Grand Master.

The District Deputy Grand Master has no power to *lay corner-stones, or to dedicate or consecrate Masonic Halls,* without being specially authorized to do so by the Grand Master.

The District Deputy Grand Master has no power to *authorize any brother to act for him in constituting* a new Lodge ; nor in conducting the ceremonies of consecration. He may himself constitute a new Lodge, after the dispensation has been granted by the Grand Master, but it is only the Grand Master who has power to appoint another brother to perform these duties. The brother appointed acts as the Deputy of the Grand Master, not as a substitute or assistant of the District Deputy Grand Master.

Every new Lodge should be solemnly constituted by the Grand Master, or in his absence by his Deputy or the District Deputy Grand Master. If both these officers are absent, the Grand Master may appoint some other Grand Officer or Master of a Lodge to act as his Deputy *pro tempore*.

The District Deputy Grand Master has no power to *open a Lodge when the Master is present*, without the consent of the Master. The Master is supreme in this respect. The Warrant is in his custody or control, and without his consent the Lodge cannot be opened. After the Lodge is opened, the District Deputy Grand Master may claim admission ; and after he enters he may assume the East and direct the Master to sit at his right hand, but he cannot of himself open the Lodge in the Master's presence without he consents.

The District Deputy Grand Master has no power to *compel the Master to confer a degree*. The Master is supreme also in this respect. He has control of the work, and can give or refuse to give the degrees just as he pleases, being responsible for his acts to the Grand Lodge alone. In 1876, a case occurred where a District Deputy Grand Master removed a suspension ordered by a Lodge

on a Fellow-Craft, and then ordered the Master to confer on the brother Fellow-Craft the third degree. The Master declined, and protested that he did not believe the candidate was worthy of further advancement. The District Deputy Grand Master ordered him to proceed or he would suspend the Lodge, and the Master on this threat conferred the degree. The Board of General Purposes, whose report was adopted by Grand Lodge, said that this was an assumption of power entirely unwarranted by any authority, and that a brother proceeding to exercise such high functions as those of a District Deputy Grand Master, with so little regard for all proper caution and consideration, was unfit to be continued in the further discharge of such office.

A question has arisen whether or not the District Deputy Grand Master has the power *to assume and drop at will*, as may suit his convenience or pleasure, the rights conferred on him by the Constitution.

Also if, when officially visiting the Lodge to which he belongs, he can *exercise the privileges of a member*, thereby appearing in a double capacity.

As to the latter question, we think the answer should be in the affirmative. The privileges of membership are inherent in the individual, and they cannot be taken away from him, except in certain ways. Being elected District Deputy Grand Master certainly confers rank and privileges, but cannot take away those he has already. He has the right to attend his own Lodge, and take part in its business, and vote on all questions coming before it. If he is present in an official capacity, he has these same rights and others in addition.

As to the former question, we think that it should also be answered in the affirmative. Dr. Oliver, in his work

on Masonic Jurisprudence, touches upon this question, in his remarks on the powers of Provincial Grand Masters. He says: "They are legally empowered to visit and even preside in any private Lodge within the jurisdiction, when and as often as they please; and this occupancy of the chair, implies a right of speaking and voting on any subject which may be brought before the Lodge. But if they waive the right of presiding, and take their seats as common visitors, they must be contented with the scant measure of a visitor's privileges, unless they think proper to assume the reins of government during any subsequent part of the proceedings, which, as we conceive, they are legally competent to do."

It would appear quite as impossible to say that a District Deputy Grand Master could be deprived of his official powers, as that he could be deprived of the rights of membership. He may not exercise his official powers, unless he chooses to do so: He may keep them in abeyance; but, if the occasion arises, the powers are there, and can be brought into action at pleasure.

If the District Deputy Grand Master uses his powers in a harsh or arbitrary manner, his actions can be revised. *An appeal in all cases lies to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.* Obedience to our superiors is one of the first duties inculcated to a Mason. The order should be obeyed, and, if thought unjust, an appeal should be made to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, by whom justice will be done.

An exception to this rule, however, is clearly allowable in cases where the act commanded to be done is one which, if performed, cannot be undone; such as the *conferring of a degree.* An illegal suspension may be removed, an improper restoration may be set aside; but a degree

once conferred cannot be withdrawn. An act is thereby done which cannot be undone. An injustice may be perpetrated which it is impossible to rectify, as the *status quo* cannot be regained. A Master, therefore, would be perfectly justified in refusing to comply with an order of the District Deputy Grand Master to confer a degree; and he would be upheld in his refusal by the Grand Lodge.

The only constitutional provision relating to the District Deputy Grand Master, which now remains to be noticed, provides that if *he neglect to proceed* on any case or business which may be sent for his decision, within a reasonable time, the matter may be transmitted to the Grand Secretary. It is to be hoped that there may be very few cases, where the alternative course shall be necessary. Brethren who accept this high and honourable position should perform all its duties faithfully.

We have now touched upon all the important points relating to the office of District Deputy Grand Master. The Brethren who accept this important office, by no means acquire honor without labor. Their duties are often arduous, and require no small amount of patience and ability, together with a knowledge of the laws and customs of the Fraternity. The new Lodges should be their particular care. These are often situated in remote parts of the country, and their visitation sometimes entails real hardships.

In the *settlement of disputes*, and in *preserving the harmony* of the Lodges, the services of a District Deputy Grand Master are very valuable. With wise and prudent counsel, aided, if necessary, by the strong hand of authority, the strife between brethren is often healed, and unity and concord restored.

The benefits to the Craft from the existence of this office are unquestionable. The experience of these officers and their knowledge of the state and condition of the Lodges form a valuable aid in Grand Lodge, when legislating for the great body of the Craft.

In conclusion, we would bespeak a larger measure of appreciation of our District Deputy Grand Masters ; and more frequent and substantial recognition of their services by the brethren.

DUAL MEMBERSHIP.

Dual membership, or membership in two or more Lodges at the same time, is permitted under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

In 1871, a resolution was adopted that no brother could be an ordinary member of more than one Lodge, within the same city, town, or village ; but this resolution was rescinded in 1872.

There is no law to prohibit a brother in good standing, who is a member of a foreign Lodge, from affiliating with a Lodge in Ontario, if he desires to do so, and the Lodge to which he applies is willing to receive him.

If a brother who is a member of two or more Lodges, is suspended by one Lodge for any cause, he cannot claim to be in good standing in any Lodge. His suspension by one Lodge affects his Masonic standing in all other Lodges, and he has no right to visit or attend any Lodge until the suspension is removed.

DUES.

See ARREARS.—FEES.—LIFE MEMBERSHIP.—SUSPENSION.

Every Lodge has the power of suspending a member for non-payment of dues.

By a vote of the Lodge, the dues of any member may be remitted, provided that notice of such motion has been duly given at the regular meeting previous to that at which the vote is taken.

A member of a Lodge, who is suspended for non-payment of dues, is not entitled to admission to his own Lodge, nor to any other Lodge as a visitor.

A By-law providing that any member, who is in arrears for dues for a specified time, shall not be permitted to vote, is illegal and void.

A member suspended for non-payment of dues is liable for dues which accrue during the period of his suspension.

A member suspended for unmasonic conduct is not liable for dues accruing during the time of such suspension.

Every ordinary member of a Lodge is liable for the regular Lodge dues from the date of his becoming a member of the Lodge.

A Life-Member is exempt from dues. (*See Life Membership.*)

An Honorary member is exempt from Lodge dues. (*See Honorary Members.*)

ELECTION.

Of Candidates. *See* CANDIDATES.—BALLOT.

Of Officers. *See* OFFICERS.

Every Lodge is to annually elect its Master, Wardens, Chaplain, Treasurer and Secretary, by ballot ; and the Tyler and two Auditors, by open vote.

A Lodge may, by By-law invest its Master with the power of appointing the Wardens and Secretary, instead of electing them, or may, by By-law, provide for the election of all the officers.

The usages of Masonry forbid the nomination of candidates for office in Lodges. It is usual, however, in some Lodges, to call off from labor to refreshment a short time prior to the election, for the purpose of allowing the brethren an opportunity of interchanging their opinions. The Lodge is then called to labor, and the election is proceeded with. Each member writes, on a slip of paper, the name of the brother whom he deems most worthy or the best qualified. The votes are then counted by the scrutineers appointed by the Master for that purpose, and the one who receives a majority of the votes cast is declared elected.

All preferment among Masons should be grounded upon real worth and personal merit only ; therefore no brother should be elected to any office in a Lodge, merely on account of seniority or rank.

It is necessary that the elect should have an actual majority of the votes cast at the election. Where there are three or more candidates for one office, it is not proper to declare, as duly elected, the one having the highest number of votes, unless he has also a majority of the

votes cast. If on the first ballot, no candidate has a clear majority, the vote must be repeated, until such a result is secured.

Blank ballots are not votes, and should not be counted in determining the result of the election. Similarly, spoiled ballots, or votes cast for one who is not eligible, should be treated as blank ballots, and not counted.

There is no limit to the number of ballots to be passed, when it seems impossible for any of the candidates to get a clear majority. The Master has the power to request the brethren to concentrate their votes on two of the candidates, and should they fail to do so after two or three ballots, if he deems it for the interest of Masonry, he can close the Lodge, and afterwards call a special meeting for the purpose of proceeding with the election of officers.

A Lodge, working under dispensation, has no power to hold an election of officers. After the Grand Lodge has granted a warrant to a new Lodge, the new Lodge may then adopt By-laws, and may hold an election of officers as soon thereafter as the By-laws determine.

A brother who is elected to office may refuse to serve, and, in such case, a new election must be held, at a meeting to be especially summoned for that purpose; but if the refusal is made immediately after the election, the Master may proceed with a new election at once.

The election of officers should be proceeded with in regular order, the highest in rank first, and so on; and the election of one officer should be decided before proceeding to the next.

All members of a Lodge present at an election are expected to vote. The performance of this duty can only be excused by the unanimous consent of the rest of the mem-

bers. The master may require brethren to vote or to retire from the room.

An election is not legal if it is held on any other day than the day named in the By-laws of the Lodge, unless a dispensation has been previously obtained from the Grand Master, authorizing the election to be held at some other time.

The proper course to be pursued in cases where a brother, having been' elected to office, refuses to serve, or declines to be installed or invested, is to order a new election. The Master should state the fact, and should order a new election for the vacant office, to be held at the next regular meeting, or at an emergency meeting to be held for that special purpose. He should also direct the Secretary to issue a summons to all the members of the Lodge, and to state in the summons, that at that meeting (whether regular or emergent), an election would be held to fill the vacancy.

None but Master Masons are eligible for office.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

The elective officers of Grand Lodge are:—The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, District Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Warden, Grand Chaplain, Grand Treasurer, Grand Registrar, and Grand Secretary, who are elected by ballot; and the Grand Tyler, who is elected by open vote.

Nominations are permitted for all the elective officers of Grand Lodge except the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master. These nominations are made in writing and handed to the Grand Secretary, prior to the time fixed for the election.

The elective officers of a private Lodge are :—the Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Chaplain, Treasurer and Secretary, who are elected by ballot ; and the Tyler and two Auditors, who are elected by open vote.

ELIGIBILITY.

No brother is eligible to any elective office in the Grand Lodge, unless he has been regularly installed Worshipful Master of a private Lodge.

All members of a Lodge in good standing, who are Master Masons, are eligible for any office in the Lodge, except that of Master. No brother is eligible to be elected Master, unless he has served as Senior Warden or Junior Warden in a warranted Lodge for the term of one year. A Warden who has not served a full term of one year is not eligible.

An unaffiliated Mason is not eligible for office.

No brother is eligible for office in a Lodge who is not a member of that Lodge.

EMBLEMS.

See JEWELS.

It is not right or proper for Masons to wear pins or rings for the purpose of advertising to the outside world, and to strange Brethren, that they are members of the Craft. While there is no positive enactment against wearing Masonic emblems on the person for show, the practice has been strongly condemned by almost all the Grand Lodges of Britain and America. All the great Masonic writers are united in saying that it is wrong, and should be discouraged by every possible means. It is

considered that the emblems of Masonry belong solely to the Lodge room, where they are kept for instruction; as the representatives of sacred and important truths; and they should not be desecrated to mercenary or other unworthy purposes. Brethren may be proud of their connection with the Fraternity; but it is not at all necessary that they should advertise that fact to the world.

It is a Masonic offence to use a Masonic emblem as a trademark or business sign.

EMERGENCY.

A Lodge of emergency may, at any time, be called by summons, giving seven clear days' notice, by the authority of the Master, or in his absence by the Senior Warden, or in his absence by the Junior Warden, but on no pretence without such authority. A Lodge of emergency for the purpose of attending a funeral of deceased brother may be called at any time without the ordinary seven days' notice, by the Master, or in his absence by the Senior Warden, or in his absence by the Junior Warden, but not without such authority. The particular reason for calling the Lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and afterwards recorded in the Minute Book, and no business but that so expressed shall be entered upon at such meeting. No Lodge has the power of adjourning from day to day.

In case of emergency, the following alteration, as to the mode of proposing a candidate, is allowed. Any two members of a Lodge may transmit, in writing to the Master, the usual declaration of any candidate whom they wish to propose and the circumstances which cause the emergency; and the Master, if the emergency be proper, shall issue a notice to every member; appoint a commit-

tee on character ; and at the same time summon the Lodge to meet at a period of not less than seven clear days from the issuing of the summons, for the purpose of balloting for the candidate ; if the candidate be then approved, he may be initiated in the first degree of Masonry. The Master shall, previous to the ballot being taken, cause the said proposition, and the emergency stated, to be recorded in the Minute Book of the Lodge.

Under this law, it is not necessary that the proposition should be made in open Lodge, or at a regular meeting. It is sufficient if the petition is sent to the Master, with the reasons why it is a case of emergency.

The seven clear days' notice required before a Lodge of emergency can be held, means seven days exclusive of the day of issuing the summons, and the day of the meeting. Thus, for a meeting on Tuesday, the summons should be issued on the Monday of the previous week.

A Lodge of emergency cannot properly be called for "General Business," or for "General Masonic Business." The particular business to be transacted must be stated in the summons. An emergency implies something out of the usual course, and no work or business but the special matters stated in the summons can properly be performed.

It is not proper to confirm minutes at an emergency meeting.

ENQUIRY.

See CHARACTER.—BALLOT.

A Committee of Enquiry is necessary to be appointed on the proposition of every candidate for initiation. This committee is appointed by the Master, after the proposition has been received, and it is the duty of that

committee to make all necessary enquiries into the character of the candidate. They should ascertain if he has a reputable mode of living, if he is "under the tongue of good report," and whether he is, in all respects, worthy of admission. From the result of their enquiries, they should report to the Lodge, either in favor of the candidate, or against him, and they should perform this duty fearlessly and impartially.

ENTERED APPRENTICE.

See INITIATION.

An Entered Apprentice becomes a member of the Lodge on the night of his initiation, and he is then entitled to speak and vote on all questions which may come before the Lodge in the first degree.

An Entered Apprentice has the right to vote on the ballot for the initiation of a candidate, or for the affiliation of a brother.

An Entered Apprentice may withdraw from membership.

An Entered Apprentice has not the right of Masonic burial, this right being restricted to Master Masons only.

An Entered Apprentice is not eligible for office, as all the officers of a Lodge must be Master Masons.

ERASURE.

Every Lodge is bound to make its returns and payments semi-annually to the Grand Secretary, and in case of neglect for more than one year to make such returns and payments, it is liable to be erased.

A Lodge is liable to erasure if it does not meet during the period of one year.

A Lodge is liable to erasure for any violation or neglect of the provisions of the Constitution regarding the admission of members, or the reception of candidates.

No Lodge can be erased, except by the Grand Lodge. Nor can any Lodge be erased until the Master or the officers of the Lodge have been summoned to attend the Grand Lodge, and show cause why such sentence should not be recorded and enforced.

EVIDENCE.

See TRIAL.

The evidence of witnesses at a Masonic trial who are Masons is given upon their honor as Masons. The evidence of those who are not Masons may be taken before a committee appointed by the Lodge for that purpose.

The evidence of non-Masons, when it is disputed by the accused, should be received with caution, and it should not be admitted, except in cases where the facts within their knowledge cannot be supplied by a Mason, or in cases requiring some corroborative testimony.

The evidence of both the accuser and the accused, if offered, is entitled to be received in any Masonic trial.

The Master has the decision of all questions relating to the evidence, such as its admissibility or relevancy.

EXAMINATION.

Of Candidates. *See* ADVANCEMENT.

Of Visitors. *See* VISITORS.

No higher degree in Masonry can be conferred on any brother, until he has passed a satisfactory examination in open Lodge in the previous degree.

No visitor can be received into a Lodge without due examination, and the production of proper evidence of his having been initiated in a regular Lodge.

It is laid down in the Ancient Charges that, if a stranger applies to you in the character of a Mason, you are cautiously to examine him in such a method as prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by a false pretender, whom you are to reject with contempt, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge.

The examination of strangers, who claim the right of visitation, should be entrusted only to the most skilful and prudent brethren of the Lodge. The examination should not be suffered to degenerate into one of mere form, and the examining committee should not forget that no one is to be considered as a Mason, until he has clearly proved himself to be such.

As a preliminary step, enquiries should be made as to the time and place of initiation, and then proceed thereon in regular course. If any suspicions of imposture are entertained, no expression should be made until the final decision for rejection is made. That decision should be given in general terms, and no particulars should be entered into as to the points upon which the examination has failed.

No leading questions should be asked, such as those which include in themselves the answers, nor should the slightest hint be given to aid the memory or prompt the forgetfulness of the party examined. If he has it in him, it will come out without assistance, and if he has it not, he is clearly entitled to no aid. The Mason who is so unmindful of his obligations as to have forgotten the instructions he has received, must pay the penalty of his carelessness, and be deprived of his contemplated visit to

that society, whose secret modes of recognition he has so little valued as not to have treasured them in his memory.

Nor should any delicacy or sympathy ever be permitted to mitigate the rigor of the examination. It is better that ninety and nine true men should be turned away from the door of a lodge, rather than that one cowan should be admitted.

EXCLUSION.

See SUSPENSION.

The word exclusion, as formerly used in Masonry, appears now to be falling into disuse. It was used in the Constitution as synonymous with suspension, as meaning a shutting out, or deprivation of some rights or privileges, for misconduct. It is now practically superseded by the word suspension.

EXPULSION.

Expulsion is the greatest Masonic penalty that can be inflicted. It deprives the party expelled of all his rights and privileges as a Mason, not only as a member of the particular Lodge to which he belonged, but also of those which he enjoyed as a member of the Fraternity at large. An expelled Mason is as completely divested of his Masonic character, as though he had never been admitted. He cannot demand the aid of his brethren, nor require from them the performance of any Masonic duties, nor can he visit any Lodge, nor take part in any of the public or private ceremonies of the Order.

All Masonic communication with an expelled Mason is forbidden. A distinguished author says :—“ By expulsion, his honors, if he had any, are dissolved and laid in the dust, his usefulness is superseded, his Masonic status

vanishes, and he disappears from the scene of Masonry as completely as the ripple of the sea subsides after the stately ship has passed over it. His former brethren cannot acknowledge him; they pass him and make no sign. He is a perfect Masonic cipher, and his connection with the Craft has become a blank, never to be referred to or mentioned without a sigh or tear of regret. It constitutes an absolute Masonic death."

This extreme penalty can be inflicted by the Grand Lodge only, a subordinate Lodge cannot expel. A private Lodge may suspend a member or any brother within its jurisdiction, and may recommend to Grand Lodge that he be expelled, but in the Grand Lodge alone resides the power of expelling brethren from the Craft.

A District Deputy Grand Master has no power to expel a Mason. If a case comes before him of so flagrant a nature as, in his judgment, to require the expulsion of a brother, he should make a special report to the Grand Lodge, with his opinion thereon.

All Masons, whether members of Lodges or not, are liable to be expelled, if their conduct merits so severe a punishment. Resignation or withdrawal from the craft does not cancel the obligations of a Mason. He is still liable to Masonic punishment, if he is found to deserve it.

The penalty of expulsion is only inflicted in extreme cases, where the gravity of the offence is such as to demand the greatest punishment. Immoral conduct, or violation of any of the Masonic obligations will render the offender liable to expulsion. The publication of any of the proceedings of a Lodge, without proper authority, is also punishable by expulsion. Any brother who violates the secrecy of the ballot on candidates for initiation or membership, by stating how he voted or intended to vote,

or by endeavoring to ascertain how a brother voted, or if he should be aware and mention it to another brother, is liable to expulsion.

No brother can be expelled from the Craft, until he has been summoned to attend the Grand Lodge and show cause why such sentence should not be recorded and enforced. This summons must be personally served on the accused brother, except in cases where he cannot be found, when it is sufficient service, if the summons is properly addressed, and sent by post to the last known place of residence of such brother.

EXTINCT LODGES.

When a Lodge becomes extinct, all its property, including its funds, jewels, warrant, books and all other paraphernalia, becomes the property of the Grand Lodge.

FEES.

See DUES.—BY-LAWS.

The following are the fees payable to the Grand Lodge:

For granting a new warrant, thirty dollars.

For a dispensation for a new Lodge, twenty dollars.

For a warrant of confirmation, ten dollars.

For a new warrant, in case of loss by fire or otherwise, properly certified, ten dollars.

For a dispensation to initiate a candidate under twenty-one years of age, twenty dollars.

For a dispensation to confer any degree in less time than one month, twenty dollars.

For a dispensation authorizing a private Lodge to receive and act upon a petition from a candidate for initiation, who resides outside the jurisdiction of that Lodge, ten dollars, payable by the candidate.

For a dispensation for any public procession, one dollar.

For a Grand Lodge Certificate, two dollars.

For a Past-Master's certificate, one dollar.

For every person initiated in a Lodge, one dollar registration fee.

For every Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft joining from without the jurisdiction, one dollar and fifty cents.

For every Master Mason joining from another Lodge, fifty cents.

For every Master Mason joining from without the jurisdiction, one dollar.

Every member of each Lodge is to pay toward the fund for Grand Lodge purposes, fifty cents per annum.

No Lodge can make a Mason for a less consideration than twenty dollars, nor on any pretence remit or defer the payment of any part of this sum. This does not extend to the making of serving brethren, who may be initiated, provided that no fee or reward in such case be taken, and that a dispensation from the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master, be first obtained.

The whole of the initiation fee must be paid in cash before the initiation, and it is the duty of the Master to see that it is paid.

A Lodge has no power to remit the initiation fee to a candidate after he has been initiated, or after he has received the three degrees.

Each Lodge is to make its returns and payments semi-annually to the Grand Secretary, and in case of neglect for more than one year to make such returns and payments, or if the Lodge does not meet during that period, it is liable to be erased. The Master and Wardens, or other representative of any Lodge which shall have neglected for more than one year to make such returns and payments to the Grand Lodge, are thereby disqualified from attending the Grand Lodge, or sitting upon any committee until those returns and payments shall have been completed.

To prevent injury to individuals, by their being excluded the privileges of Masonry, through the neglect of their Lodges in not registering their names, any brother so circumstanced, on producing sufficient proof that he has paid the full fees of his Lodge, shall be capable of enjoying the full privileges of the Craft. But the offending Lodge can be reported to the Grand Lodge and rigorously proceeded against for neglecting to make the proper return, and detaining moneys which are the property of

the Grand Lodge, and which have been paid to the Lodge for specific appropriation.

FELLOW CRAFT.

See ADVANCEMENT.—DEGREES.

A brother who has been initiated at one regular meeting (say on the fifth of October), may be passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft at the next regular meeting, (say on the second of November).

The period of one month required to have elapsed between each degree is a lunar month, and not a calendar month.

In passing a candidate to the Fellow Craft degree, when he first enters the Fellow Craft Lodge, he is clothed with the apron of an Entered Apprentice; and during the ceremony of "Passing," he is invested with the apron of a Fellow Craft.

There is no time limited within which a brother is obliged to take the degree of Fellow Craft; and the Master of a Lodge would not be justified in withholding the degree merely because the brother had not come forward to receive it at some previous time.

A Fellow Craft may propose a candidate for initiation. He is entitled to bring in petitions for initiation, unless the By-laws of the Lodge provide otherwise.

A Fellow Craft is not eligible to be elected to office, nor would his reception of the third degree prior to the time for installation, make his election legal.

FESTIVALS.

The festivals generally celebrated by Masons are those of St. John the Baptist, on June 24th, and St. John the Evangelist, on December 27th.

Where the By-laws of a Lodge provide that regular meetings are to be held on these festival days, it is proper to transact all ordinary business at these meetings.

It is not proper to initiate, at a festival meeting, a candidate who has been proposed at the regular meeting immediately preceding the festival, because the constitutional period of four weeks from the application will not have elapsed.

Similarly, a brother who has been initiated or passed at the regular meeting, immediately preceding a festival, could not properly be passed or raised at the festival meeting, because one month must elapse between each degree.

FINANCES.

See ACCOUNTS.—AUDIT.—FUNDS.

FINES.

A pecuniary fine is not generally recognized as a Masonic punishment. Some other societies impose fines for non-attendance or neglect of duty; but Masons are bound to the discharge of their duties by a motive more powerful than any which could be furnished by the fear of the imposition of a pecuniary penalty. To allow a breach of these obligations to be satisfied by a money payment, would be to detract from their solemnity and their binding nature.

FORMS.

See APPENDIX.

FREE-BORN.

Every candidate for initiation must be free-born, and his own master, and known to be in reputable circum-

stances. The Ancient Charges say that "the persons made Masons and admitted members of a Lodge must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age and sound judgment, no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report."

The necessity for the requirement of freedom of birth and action arises from the fact that the candidate for admission enters into a solemn contract, which could not be made by any one who is not master of his own actions; nor could those who are enslaved either in body or mind perform the duties of Masonry with that freedom and zeal which the laws of the Fraternity require.

FUNDS.

See ACCOUNTS—AUDITORS—TREASURER.

The funds of the Lodge are in charge of the Treasurer. He receives all moneys from the Secretary, and pays them out only on the order of the Master, countersigned by the Secretary.

All moneys received or paid out on account of the Lodge must be entered in proper books of account by the Secretary and Treasurer respectively, and the accounts of the Lodge are to be duly audited at least once a year by the auditors, who must report such audit to the Lodge without delay.

The By-laws of a Lodge generally provide that no part of the funds of the Lodge shall be expended (except for ordinary expenses), unless one month's notice of motion has been given for such expenditure.

FUNERAL.

See BURIAL.

A Lodge of emergency for the purpose of attending the funeral of a deceased brother may be called at any time

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without the usual seven days' notice, by the authority of the Master, or, in his absence, by the Senior Warden, or, in his absence, by the Junior Warden, but not without such authority.

Brethren may appear at a Masonic funeral clothed as Masons. A dispensation is not necessary to be obtained for this purpose, where the urgency of the case will not admit of the delay necessary to communicate with the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master.

A deceased brother, who was a resident in the jurisdiction and not affiliated with some Lodge, is not entitled to the honors of a Masonic funeral.

Those brethren who had not attained to the degree of a Master Mason are not entitled to have a Masonic funeral.

Master Masons in good standing have the right to be buried with the honors of Masonry; but where the funeral is conducted and the expenses thereof defrayed by another Lodge than that to which the deceased brother belonged, the Lodge performing the ceremony has no claim upon the other Lodge for the expenses of the funeral, unless such expenses were authorized to be incurred by a resolution of the latter Lodge.

A Masonic funeral is conducted by Masons only. No other Society can be allowed to take part in a Masonic ceremony. Lodges are not allowed to make arrangements with any other Society to have a joint or mixed funeral.

Brethren cannot appear as a Lodge, or clothed as Masons, on funeral occasions, unless the burial rites are performed under the exclusive control of the Lodge, and according to the procedure laid down in the Book of Constitution, which allows only the addition of the funer-

al services of the church to which the deceased belonged.

When a Lodge is summoned to attend a Masonic funeral, it is opened in the usual form, and the reason for its assembling is stated by the Master. The Lodge is then "called off," for the purpose of attending the funeral. A procession is formed, according to the Constitution, under the supervision of the director of ceremonies, and the brethren proceed to the room where the body of the deceased lies. The brethren take charge of the remains, and the first part of the service is conducted according to order. The procession is then re-formed, and proceeds to the grave, where the service is completed. The brethren then return to the Lodge room in the same order as at first, and the Lodge is "called on," and afterwards closed in due form.

It is compulsory at funerals to carry the volume of the Sacred Law. It is an essential part of the Lodge, which cannot be dispensed with, unless by a forfeiture of the Masonic character. It should be borne by the oldest member of the Lodge.

In returning from the grave to the Lodge, the order of the procession is not inverted. After the service, the procession is re-formed in its first order, and returns to the Lodge room in the same order in which it started, opening out, of course, at the entrance, in the usual manner, and allowing the Master, &c., to pass through and enter first.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

See ORDER OF BUSINESS.—RULES OF ORDER.

All the ordinary business of the Lodge must be transacted in the first degree.

The business of a Lodge, and all that is spoken within the walls of the Lodge room, having reference to Masonry, should never be repeated to those who are not Masons, and any brother who transgresses this most wholesome regulation, renders himself liable to be expelled from the Craft.

The Master has the sole control of the business of the Lodge, and his rulings as to the conduct of the business must be obeyed. If he requires all the members present to vote on any question before the Lodge, all must vote, or those who object to do so must retire from the Lodge.

The general rule is that all members of the Lodge present are expected to vote on all questions submitted to the Lodge.

Except in the cases of balloting for Candidates, or on the election of officers, a member may be excused from voting on a question before the Lodge by the unanimous consent of the members of the Lodge present. He should give good reasons for wanting this indulgence, and the members are to judge of the sufficiency of the excuse offered.

A resolution once adopted by a private Lodge cannot be reconsidered or rescinded unless notice thereof be given at a preceding meeting.

A motion to postpone a matter for several months is out of order. No business can be postponed by resolution longer than till the next regular meeting.

A notice of motion is not necessary where the motion does not involve an extraordinary expenditure of money, or unless notice is required to be given by the by-laws of the Lodge.

A ballot cannot be demanded on ordinary questions before a subordinate Lodge. The vote must be taken by the usual Masonic sign, and in no other way.

In putting a question to the Lodge, the Master should first call for the yeas; and after counting them, or directing the Deacons to count them, he should call for the nays, which should also be counted and the result then announced.

Some Lodge by-laws provide that no new business can be entered upon after ten o'clock at night. The conferring of degrees would be considered as new business under such a by-law.

GRAND HONORS.

See HONORS.

GRAND LODGE.

In the Grand Lodge alone resides the power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the Craft, and of altering, repealing and abrogating them, always taking care that the ancient landmarks of the Order are preserved. The Grand Lodge has also the inherent power of investigating, regulating, and deciding all matters relative to the Craft, or to particular Lodges, or to individual brothers, which it may exercise either of itself or by such delegated authority as, in its wisdom or discretion, it may appoint; but in the Grand Lodge alone resides the power of erasing Lodges and expelling brethren from the Craft, and removing such expulsion.

Grand Lodge consists of the elective and appointed officers (excepting the Grand Tyler) with all Past Grand Officers, continuing to subscribe to a Warranted Lodge, duly returned, the Masters and Wardens of all Warranted Lodges and all Past Masters, who were installed Masters of Warranted Lodges on the register of this Grand Lodge (duly returned), being members of a Warranted Lodge ; provided that no brother shall rank as a Past Grand Officer, unless at the time of holding office in Grand Lodge he was either a Master or Past Master of some Warranted Lodge.

No member of the Grand Lodge can attend therein without his proper jewel and clothing, nor wearing any jewel not recognized by the Grand Lodge.

No brother is permitted to attend the Grand Lodge as Master, Past Master or Warden, until his name and appointment have been duly returned and transmitted to the Grand Secretary's office.

When any memorial or other document is presented by any member of the Grand Lodge, either on behalf of himself or another, the member presenting it is responsible that such paper does not contain any improper matter, or any offensive or indecorous language.

No brother below the rank of a Past Grand Master can assume the Grand Master's chair, though he be entitled, in the absence of the Grand Master, to rule the Grand Lodge.

None but members shall be present at communications of the Grand Lodge without permission of the Grand Master. No visitor shall speak to any question unless requested to do so by the Grand Master, nor shall he on any occasion be permitted to vote.

The Grand Master, or, in his absence from the Province, the Deputy Grand Master, or in his like absence, the

Grand Wardens, may summon and hold Grand Lodges of emergency, whenever the good of the Craft shall in their opinion require it ; the particular reason for convening such Grand Lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and no other business shall be entered upon at that meeting.

If at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, the Grand Master be absent, Grand Lodge shall be ruled by the Grand Officer next in rank and seniority who may be present ; and if no elective Grand Officer be present, by the Master of the senior warranted Lodge present.

The Grand Lodge is declared open in *ample form* when the Grand Master is present ; in *due form* when a Past Grand Master or the Deputy Grand Master presides ; at all other times only *in form*, yet with the same authority.

The powers of any *pro tempore* presiding officer are the same as those properly belonging to the office so filled by him.

The following are the regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge during the time of business.

1. The annual communication of Grand Lodge being opened, the regulations are to be read. The minutes of the last regular communication, and of any intervening Grand Lodge, are then to be put for confirmation, and all communications from the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, and reports from the District Deputy Grand Masters, Board of General Purposes or committees, are then to be read and taken into consideration, and the other business regularly proceeded with.

2. All matters are to be decided by a majority of votes, each warranted Lodge having three votes, each Past Master one vote, each officer of the Grand Lodge, except the Grand Tyler, not otherwise entitled to vote,

shall have one vote by virtue of his office, and the Grand Master a casting vote, in case of equality ; unless the Lodge, for the sake of expedition, think proper to leave any particular subject to the determination of the Grand Master. Where any subject can be satisfactorily settled by an open vote, the votes of the members are always to be signified by each holding out one of his hands, which, uplifted hands the Grand Wardens or Grand Deacons, are to count, unless the number should be so unequal as to render counting unnecessary ; but any brother may demand a ballot on any question, either before or immediately after an open vote shall have been taken.

3. All members shall keep their seats, except the Grand Deacons, Grand Director of Ceremonies and his Assistant, and the Grand Stewards, who are allowed to move about from place to place, in the discharge of their duties.

4. No brother shall speak twice to the same question, unless in explanation, or the mover in reply.

5. Every one who speaks shall rise, and remain standing, addressing himself to the Grand Master ; nor shall any brother presume to interrupt him, unless to address the Grand Master to order ; or the Grand Master shall think it fit to call him to order ; but after he has been set right he may proceed, if he observe due order and decorum.

6. If any member shall have been twice called to order for transgressing these rules, and shall nevertheless be guilty of a third offence, at the same meeting, the Grand Master may peremptorily command him to leave the Grand Lodge for that communication.

7. Whosoever shall be so unmasonic as to hiss at a brother, or at what he has said, shall be solemnly excluded

the communication, and declared incapable of being a member of the Grand Lodge, until at another time he publicly own his fault, and grace be granted.

8. No motion on any new subject shall be made, nor any new matter entered upon after eleven o'clock at night.

9. No money grants shall be made by Grand Lodge on the last day of the communication, unless notice shall have been given the day previous.

10. The constitution of Grand Lodge may be amended or altered at any annual communication of Grand Lodge, by two-thirds of the votes present, provided that no motion for amending or altering the constitution shall be entertained, unless notice in writing, stating the proposed amendment or alteration, shall have been given at the preceding annual communication of Grand Lodge.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

The Grand Master, according to ancient usage, is elected and installed at the annual communication. He then, or as soon as possible thereafter, nominates such of his Grand Officers as it is his prerogative to appoint, who, with the elective Grand Officers, are, if present, thereupon installed or invested in ancient form.

In the temporary absence of the Grand Master from the Province, notified by him to the Grand Secretary; the Deputy Grand Master possesses all the powers of the Grand Master; and should the Grand Master die during his term of office, or be rendered incapable of discharging his duties thereof by sickness, permanent absence from the Province, or otherwise, the Deputy Grand Master forthwith assumes the functions of Grand Master until the next annual election; and should the Deputy Grand

Master die, or be rendered incapable of discharging his duties by sickness, absence or otherwise, previous to such election, the Grand Wardens immediately summon a Grand Lodge to elect a Grand Master.

The Grand Master, under sanction of the Grand Lodge, may by warrant appoint any brother of eminence and skill to represent the Grand Lodge in a sister Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master has full authority to preside in any Lodge, and to order any of his Grand Officers to attend him. His deputy is to be placed on his right and the Master of the Lodge on his left hand. His Wardens are, also, to act as Wardens of that particular Lodge during his presence ; but if the Grand Wardens be not present, then the Grand Master may command the Wardens of the Lodge, or any Master Masons, to act as his Wardens *pro tempore*.

The Grand Master may send his Grand Officers to visit any Lodge he may think proper.

The Grand Master may summon any Lodge or brother to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers and accounts of such Lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If the summons be not complied with, nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, such summons may be repeated as a peremptory summons ; if such last summons be not attended to, such Lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master has power to suspend any officer of a Lodge from the powers and duties of his office for good reason shown, to arrest the charter or dispensation of any Lodge and to suspend the operation thereof until the next annual communication of Grand Lodge ; and he may

suspend any Lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order ; he has also power to decide any question of usage, order and Masonic law, and to approve the By-laws of warranted Lodges.

The Grand Master may, in case of a vacancy in the office of any District Deputy Grand Master, appoint any qualified brother to perform the duties of that office *pro tempore*.

It is the prerogative of the Grand Master to perform the following ceremonies, viz: consecrating and dedicating Masonic halls, constituting Lodges, laying foundation stones, and installing Grand Officers, and no brother can lawfully perform any of these ceremonies unless authorized to do so by him.

The Grand Master has authority to grant dispensations for the following purposes, namely :

To authorize the requisite number of brethren to meet as a Lodge until the next annual communication of Grand Lodge ; to authorize the Grand Secretary to issue a Grand Lodge certificate to a brother who has been admitted to a higher degree, at a shorter interval than prescribed by the constitution ; to relieve a brother from Masonic disability by reason of his being a member of a Lodge which has been suspended ; to permit the "healing" of an irregularly made Mason.

The Grand Master has also authority to grant dispensations to any private Lodge for any of the following purposes, namely :

To appear in public in Masonic clothing ; to elect officers at a time other than that fixed by the By-laws ; to install officers at a time other than that fixed by the By-laws ; to hold a Lodge of instruction ; to confer a higher degree on a brother at a shorter interval than prescribed

by the constitution ; to receive and act upon a petition for initiation from a person who resides outside of the jurisdiction of the Lodge ; to initiate more than five candidates in one day ; to initiate a candidate who is under twenty-one years of age : to initiate without fee a person proposed to act as a serving brother.

An appeal against any ruling or decision of the Grand Master may be made to Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master should not be applied to officially on any business concerning Masons or Masonry, but through the Grand Secretary, the Deputy Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Masters, or Board of General Purposes.

The Deputy Grand Master, in the absence of the Grand Master, possesses all his powers and privileges. He is, *ex officio*, President of the Board of General Purposes.

The Deputy Grand Master has full authority, unless the Grand Master be present, to preside in any Lodge which he may visit, with the District Deputy Grand Master on his right hand, and the Master of the Lodge on his left hand. The Grand Wardens, if present, are to act as Wardens of that particular Lodge during the Deputy Grand Master's continuance there ; but if the Grand Wardens be not present, then the Deputy Grand Master may command the Wardens of the Lodge, or any other Master Masons, to act as his Wardens *pro tempore*.

The Grand Wardens are elected and invested at the annual communication.

When the actual Grand Wardens are in Grand Lodge, no others can supply their places ; but, in their absence, the Grand Master may appoint any Past Grand Wardens present to act *pro tempore*. If no Past Grand War-

den be present, the Grand Master may direct any other member of Grand Lodge to act as Grand Warden for that occasion.

The Grand Wardens, whenever commanded, are to attend the Grand Master, and, while he presides in any private Lodge, are to act there as his Wardens.

The Grand Chaplain is elected and invested at the annual communication, and should attend all communications and other meetings of the Grand Lodge, and there offer up solemn prayer, suitable to the occasion, as established by the usages of the Fraternity.

The Grand Treasurer is elected and invested at the annual communication.

He is to give a joint bond, with two sureties, to the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, in such penalty and with such conditions as may be deemed expedient, for the due performance of his trust.

To the Grand Treasurer is committed all moneys raised for the general charity, or for any other public use of the Fraternity, of which he is to keep an account in a book, specifying the respective uses for which the several sums are intended; and he is to disburse the same in such a manner as the Grand Lodge or other proper authority shall direct, and produce his accounts of receipts and disbursements before every regular communication, or when called for by the Board of General Purposes; and these accounts are annually audited by the said board, who make their report thereon at the annual communication in July.

The Grand Registrar is elected and invested at the annual communication.

The Grand Master may, by a written document, direct the Grand Registrar to take charge of any District for

which there is not a District Deputy Grand Master ; and he is thereby empowered to perform all the functions of a District Deputy Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary is elected and invested at the annual communication.

He has the custody of the seals of the Grand Lodge, and shall affix the same to all patents, warrants, certificates, and other documents issued by authority of the Grand Lodge, together with such as the Grand Master, in conformity with the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, may direct.

The Grand Secretary is to sign and certify all instruments from the Grand Lodge, under seal or otherwise ; to issue summonses for all meetings of the Grand Lodge, Board of General Purposes, and of any committee of which he shall be directed by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge and to attend and take minutes of their proceedings ; to receive the returns from the several Lodges, and to enter them in the books of the Grand Lodge, and duly report the same at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge ; to transmit to all Lodges the proceedings of every communication or other meeting of Grand Lodge, and all such other papers and documents as may be ordered, either by the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge, or Board of General Purposes ; to notify all Lodges, annually, of all expelled, suspended, and restored members for the year ; to furnish the District Deputy Grand Masters, and Board of General Purposes with all proper documents and information that they may require ; to receive all petitions, memorials, &c., and to lay them before the Grand Master or other proper authority ; to attend the Grand Master or Board of General Purposes, and to take to him or them any books or papers he or

they may direct ; to conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge ; to receive, credit and record all moneys of the Grand Lodge, and pay over the same without delay to the Grand Treasurer, and annually report the amount received, and generally to perform all other duties appertaining to his office. He shall give bonds in some guarantee company, to be approved by the Board of General Purposes, to the amount of five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties. The fee for such bonds shall be paid by the Grand Lodge.

The following officers are appointed by the Grand Master, viz. : Grand Senior Deacon, Grand Junior Deacon, Grand Superintendent of Works, Grand Director of Ceremonies, Assistant Grand Secretary, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Organist, Assistant Grand Organist, Grand Pursuivant, Twelve Grand Stewards, Two Grand Standard Bearers.

If any are absent the Grand Master or presiding officer may appoint any member of the Grand Lodge to officiate *pro tempore*.

The elective officers, except the Tyler, are chosen by ballot, and require a majority of all the votes present.

No brother is eligible to any elective office in the Grand Lodge, unless he has been regularly installed Worshipful Master of a private Lodge.

Should any vacancy occur in any office of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master can appoint a qualified brother to supply the place, *pro tempore*. The powers of any *pro tempore* presiding officer are the same as those properly belonging to the office so filled by him.

No brother can rank as a Past Grand officer, unless at the time of holding office in Grand Lodge, he was either a Master or a Past Master of some Lodge.

An unaffiliated Mason cannot hold any office in Grand Lodge. The Constitution expressly requires that all officers and members of Grand Lodge must be subscribing members of a private Lodge.

There is nothing to prevent a non-affiliate from being a Representative from another Grand Lodge, if the Grand Lodge to whom he is accredited, chooses to recognise and accept him as such. The fact of his being a non-affiliate would be sufficient ground for a refusal to recognise him, and no Grand Lodge would appoint such a representative knowingly, nor unless it was understood beforehand that he would be received by the body to whom he is sent, in spite of his disqualification. As a rule, these appointments are only made after previous arrangement, and if a Grand Master chooses to recommend to another Grand Master the name of a non-affiliate to be their representative, such a one must be received as such until it is decided by the Grand Lodge to whom he is accredited that he should not be recognised.

HARMONY.

It is the duty of the Master to preserve the harmony of the Lodge. He should discountenance all bickerings and disputes between Lodge members, and never allow any trifling dissensions to be brought into the Lodge. Especially should he, on no account, allow any disorderly conduct while the Lodge is in session.

Everything in the Lodge should be conducted with due order and decorum, and if any brother behaves in such a manner as to disturb the harmony of the Lodge, the Master has power to admonish him. If he persists in his irregular conduct, after having been thrice formally admonished by the Master, he is to be punished according to the by-laws of the Lodge, or he shall be liable to discipline, as in other cases of unmasonic conduct.

HEALING.

It sometimes happens that a worthy candidate, through ignorance or mistake, receives the degrees of Masonry in a clandestine Lodge or in an irregular manner. He may have been misled into applying to an unauthorized Lodge, or his admission into a regular Lodge may not have been preceded by the necessary formalities, and was therefore in contravention of the established regulations.

In such cases, the candidate is not permitted to enjoy any of the privileges of Masonry, until he has been *healed* by such means as the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master may determine.

The process of "healing" is generally defined as a re-making, or as-passing through the ceremonies in a legally constituted Lodge, after the proper introductory formalities have been complied with. The ceremonies are gen-

erally abbreviated, the essentials being given, as in the case of a profane, and the monitorial instructions omitted. Sometimes the obligations alone are considered sufficient, and each case is determined upon its own circumstances.

When parties who have been irregularly made Masons are "healed" by the order of the Grand Master, they then immediately become regular Masons, but non-affiliated, and they may apply to and join any regular Lodge that is willing to receive them as members.

If the candidate is a proper person to be admitted, and the irregularities have not been occasioned by his own wilful default, he can usually be healed upon his making application to the proper Masonic authority. This application should be made to the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, and be transmitted through the District Deputy Grand Master. It should state all the circumstances and should be accompanied or verified by such evidence of the facts as the applicant is able to obtain.

The points to which attention should be directed and upon which full information should be obtained before granting dispensations for healing, are as follows:—

1. The moral character of the candidate.
2. How he was led to join the irregular body.
3. When he was initiated.
4. How many degrees he received, and when.
5. When he found out his mistake.
6. How much he paid.
7. The amount charged by the regular Lodges in the vicinity for initiation, and
8. For affiliation, and
9. If the Lodge where he lives would be likely to accept him.

The procedure adopted may be as follows :—

1. The presentation of a petition, signed by the candidate, setting forth the facts.
2. The recommendation of this petition by not less than three regular Master Masons in good standing.
3. The enquiries as above set forth.
4. The issue of the dispensation to the D. D. G. M., with
5. Instructions for healing and requiring all the obligations to be administered in full.
6. The issue of a certificate of healing by the D. D. G. M.
7. The presentation of this certificate to the Lodge to which the candidate applies for affiliation, and
8. The issue of a Grand Lodge certificate after the brother has become affiliated.
9. The healing fee was fixed at \$20, subject to be reduced in special cases to \$10.

Proper forms of petition and certificates, &c., have been prepared and are now in the office of the Grand Secretary.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

A brother who may have rendered any service to the Craft in general, or to any particular Lodge, may, by a ballot of the Lodge, by a three-fourths vote of the members present, be elected an honorary member of such Lodge, and he is then exempt from the payment of Lodge dues. The Lodge must include honorary members in its returns to Grand Lodge, and pay to the Grand Lodge similar dues for such honorary members as are payable for ordinary members.

Honorary membership does not confer the right of voting in the Lodge, unless especially conferred by a unanimous ballot at the time of such election.

No brother can become a member of a Lodge except by ballot, and this rule applies to honorary membership, as well as to ordinary membership.

A Lodge cannot, by resolution or open vote, make an ordinary member an honorary member.

A Lodge cannot, by resolution or open vote, make a Past Master or a member of another Lodge an honorary member.

Any such resolution is illegal, and consequently void, and although such a resolution might be acted upon for a number of years, the lapse of time would not cure the defect. Lodge membership can only be obtained in a certain way, and although the Lodge may have treated a brother as a member, he is not really a member, unless he has been regularly admitted by ballot, and not by resolution.

It has been decided that the election of a brother as an honorary member, expressed at the time of election, to be with full privileges of ordinary members, confers all the rights and privileges of ordinary membership, including the right of voting, and that an honorary member so elected is not required to pay dues, if afterwards elected to office.

Honorary members, who have been elected to office, are entitled to hold their offices, if they were elected honorary members with the full privileges of ordinary members conferred at the time of election, otherwise not.

It is a matter of no consequence whether the brother was a paying member or not, at the time of his election as an honorary member, unless the By-laws of the Lodge provide otherwise.

At the expiration of the term of office, the brother resumes his former position as an honorary member, and

it would not be necessary for the Lodge to again declare him an honorary member, nor that he should again be balloted for as an honorary member.

An honorary member, if he is a Past Master, is eligible for office in the Grand Lodge, whether he was elected an honorary member with full privileges or not.

A Past Master, who is elected an honorary member without full privileges, is eligible for office in the Grand Lodge, but not in the subordinate Lodge, of which he is an honorary member.

A brother may resign his honorary membership the same as he can resign his ordinary membership. If he resigns his ordinary membership, he can only resume that membership in a certain way. He must be again proposed, balloted for, and accepted.

The same rule applies to cases of honorary membership. If a member, in any way, loses his honorary membership, it can be re-conferred on him only by a fresh proposal and a favorable ballot.

As to Honorary membership in Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge may by a two-thirds vote constitute any brother of eminence and ability who has rendered service to the Craft and who hails from a foreign jurisdiction an honorary member of Grand Lodge with such rank and distinction as it may deem appropriate, and may by a like vote, in recognition of eminence, ability and services rendered, confer upon any of its own members such rank and distinction as it may deem appropriate.

HONORS.

The Grand honors are as follows :

Nine for Grand Master and for Past Grand Masters.

Seven for Deputy Grand Master, District Deputy Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, and Past District Deputy Grand Masters.

Five for all other elected Grand Officers, and elected Past Grand Officers, and

Three for all other distinguished brethren.

ILLEGAL BY-LAWS.

See BY-LAWS.

ILLEGAL SUSPENSION.

See SUSPENSION.

ILLITERATE PERSONS.

See CANDIDATE.

Illiterate persons cannot be made Masons.

Every Candidate for initiation must subscribe his name to the declaration or application for admission; so that any individual who cannot write is consequently ineligible to be admitted into the order.

INELIGIBILITY.

See CANDIDATE—ELIGIBILITY.—QUALIFICATIONS.

INFORMATION.

One of the modes by which a stranger may be recognised as a true brother is the receipt of "lawful information" from a third party. No Mason can lawfully give information of another's qualifications, unless he has actually tested him by the strictest trial and examination, or knows that it has been done by another.

It is not every Mason who is competent to give "lawful information." Ignorant and unskilful brethren cannot do so, because they are incapable of discovering truth or detecting error. Such brethren should never attempt to examine a stranger, and, if they do, their opinion is worth nothing.

If the information given is on the ground that the party who is vouched for has been seen sitting in a Lodge, the further inquiry should be made as to which degree

the Lodge was open in, and the time that has elapsed since. A person might forget, and vouch for a stranger as a M. M., when the Lodge in which he saw him was only opened in the first or second degree.

Information by letter, or through a third party, is not satisfactory. The person giving the information, the one receiving it and the one of whom it is given should all be present together at the same time, in order that the identity of the applicant for recognition should be established with certainty.

The information must be positive and not founded on the party's belief or opinion, but derived from a proper source and received for the very purpose of being used for Masonic matters, and as a voucher for a visiting brother in case of necessity.

For one to say to another in the course of a casual conversation, that such a person is a Mason is not sufficient. He may not be speaking with due caution, or under the expectation that his words will be taken as a voucher. He should say that he knows such a person (naming him, and identifying him without possibility of mistake), to be a M. M., for such reasons (giving them), and that the party spoken to may safely recognise him as such.

It is only by the observance of these precautions that the information is made of any value, and the greatest care should always be exercised in the reception of lawful Masonic information.

INITIATION.

See BALLOT. — CANDIDATE. — ENTERED APPRENTICE. —
MAIMED CANDIDATES. — PROPOSING MEMBERS.

Initiation is the entrance into the Fraternity of Freemasons, by the reception of the first degree of Freemasonry, called the degree of Entered Apprentice.

Initiation makes a man a Mason, and also a member of the Lodge initiating him.

No person can be regularly initiated into Freemasonry, without previous notice and due inquiry into his character.

The initiation of a candidate must take place in the Lodge nearest to his place of residence, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, except in a place where there is more than one Lodge, in which case each Lodge has concurrent jurisdiction.

A Lodge cannot initiate more than five new brothers in one day ; nor until they have been balloted for and approved.

It is highly improper and contrary to the usages of Masonry to initiate more than one candidate at the same time.

The fee for initiation cannot be less than twenty dollars, but it may be as much more as the Lodge chooses to fix by the By-laws. Serving brethren may be initiated without fee by dispensation from the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master.

By initiation, the newly-made brother becomes a member of the Lodge in which he is initiated, from the date of his initiation, and he is then liable for the regular Lodge dues from that date.

At initiation, every candidate must solemnly promise to submit to the Constitution, and to conform to all the usages and regulations of the Craft. He must also sign the By-laws of the Lodge, and a copy of them is then to be presented to him.

Every Lodge must keep a register of the names of all brethren initiated therein, and must make a return of them to the Grand Lodge.

The Master of a Lodge has the power to refuse to initiate a candidate, if he deems it for the interest of the Lodge or the Craft to do so. He may repeat his refusal from time to time as long as he chooses. A Master should not initiate a candidate whom he deems to be unworthy. After a favorable ballot and before initiation, facts may come to be known regarding the character of the candidate which were not known at the time of the ballot, and which, if known then, might have caused his rejection, and the Master would be justified in refusing to initiate under these circumstances.

INSTALLATION.

See MASTER.—OFFICERS.

Installation is the ceremony of induction into office of those brethren who have been elected or appointed to official position. The officers of a Lodge must be installed before they can proceed to discharge their official functions.

The officers of a new Lodge are installed by the Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master, or by some Past Master appointed by the Grand Master to act for him.

The installation of officers of all subordinate Lodges takes place on the day fixed by the By-laws for that purpose. If the installation does not take place on the proposed day, a Dispensation must be obtained from the Grand Master to install subsequently. It is the usual custom to have the installation either on the festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24th, or on the festival of St. John the Evangelist, December 27th, and the election is held at the previous regular meeting.

After the minutes of the election have been read and approved, the Master is installed by his immediate pre-

decessor, or by some Past Master present, and he then installs his subordinate officers. It is the prerogative of the retiring Master to instal his successor, but he may request any other Past Master to perform the ceremony.

As a part of his installation, the Master elect receives the degree of Past Master, which can only be conferred in the presence of a board of installed Masters, and three are necessary to constitute a board.

No brother is to be installed Master of a Warranted Lodge unless the installing board is fully cognizant of the fact that that brother is perfectly familiar with the duties of the Master, and is competent to perform the ceremony of opening and of closing the Lodge in each degree, and to confer the various degrees according to the established work.

The installation ceremony can not be performed in public.

When the Master of a Lodge is re-elected for a second consecutive term, there is no ceremony necessary on installation. After the minutes of the election have been read and confirmed, the installing Master should ask the usual question: "Brethren, are you still satisfied with your choice of Worshipful Master of your Lodge?" The reply being in the affirmative, the installing Master resigns the Chair to the Master. The grand honors may then be given thrice, after which the Master proceeds with the installation and investment of the other officers.

All officers hold their respective offices until their successors are installed.

It is not legal to instal the Master of a Lodge under dispensation, but he may be installed as soon as the warrant is granted by the Grand Lodge. The ceremony of

“constituting” a new Lodge should properly precede that of the installation of its officers.

A summary of the Ancient Charges and regulations is to be read to the Master elect prior to his installation, and he is required to signify his assent thereto.

A Master elect cannot assume the Master’s chair until he has been regularly installed.

INSTRUCTION.

A Lodge of Instruction is an assembly of brethren congregated under the direction of a skilled brother, for the purpose of mutual improvement in Masonry. This is accomplished by the rehearsal of the work and lectures of each degree, and of other equally important matters, such as the examination of visitors, the duties of officers, the proper method to be used in the despatch of business, &c.

Lodges of Instruction have no warrant of constitution and possess no Masonic power ; yet they are extremely useful as schools of preparation for the duties afterwards to be performed in the regular Lodge.

No general Lodge of Instruction can be holden unless under the sanction of a regular warranted Lodge, or by the special license and authority of the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master. The Lodge giving this sanction, and the brethren to whom such license is granted, are answerable for the proceedings of such Lodge of Instruction, and responsible that the mode of working there adopted has received the sanction of Grand Lodge.

Notice of the times and places of meeting of the Lodges of Instruction is to be given to the Grand Secretary.

Lodges of Instruction are to keep a minute of all brethren present at each meeting, and of brethren appointed to hold office, and such minute shall be produced when called for by the Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Master, or Lodge granting the sanction.

If a Lodge, which has given its sanction for a Lodge of Instruction being held under its warrant, shall see fit, it may, at any regular meeting, withdraw that sanction, by a resolution of the Lodge, to be communicated to the Lodge of Instruction : provided that notice of the intention to withdraw the sanction be inserted in the summons for that meeting.

A Lodge may grant permission to hold a Lodge of Instruction in any suitable room within its jurisdiction. It is not necessary for the Lodge to appoint any brother specially to superintend the work, but the permission to hold a Lodge of Instruction should only be granted to some well-skilled brother or brethren.

There must be at least seven Master Masons present in order to open a Lodge of Instruction.

Visitors may be admitted to a Lodge of Instruction in the same manner, and with the same precautions as are necessary for admission to an ordinary Lodge.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The majority of the members of a Lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to the Master and Wardens, or other representative of the Lodge, or proxy, before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and the representatives of the Lodge would be bound to vote and act in accordance with those instructions.

In the absence of instructions from the Lodge, the representatives of the Lodge are permitted to use their

own judgment, on all matters coming before the Grand Lodge.

INSURANCE.

The jewels, books and furniture of the Lodge are vested in the Master and Wardens for the time being ; they are responsible for them, and it is their duty to see that they are properly insured against loss by fire.

In the By-laws of many Lodges, special provision is made for insurance, and it is laid down as the duty of some particular officer to attend to that business, and if a loss should occur, there would be no difficulty in fixing the responsibility on the right party.

Where there is no such special provision in the By-laws, the Master should see to the insurance of the Lodge property.

Grand Lodges have repeatedly directed the attention of Lodges to the necessity of insurance as a protection from loss, and it is probable that Lodges will not receive any assistance from the Grand Lodge where this precaution has been neglected.

IRREGULAR LODGE.

See CLANDESTINE.

IRREGULAR WORK.

See HEALING.

JEWELS.

The emblems worn by the officers of Lodges, as distinctive badges of their offices, are called jewels. They are distributed as follows :—

<i>Masters of Lodges</i>	The square.
<i>Past Masters</i>	The square and the diagram of the 47th prob. 1st book of Euclid, engraved on a silver plate pendent within it.
<i>Senior Warden</i>	The level.
<i>Junior Warden</i>	The plumb.
<i>Chaplain</i>	A book on a triangle.
<i>Treasurer</i>	The key.
<i>Secretary</i>	The cross pens.
<i>Deacons</i>	The dove.
<i>Director of Ceremonies</i>	The cross rods.
<i>Organist</i>	The lyre.
<i>Inner Guard</i>	The cross swords.
<i>Steward</i>	The cornucopia.
<i>Tyler</i>	The sword.

All the above jewels to be of silver.

The jewels and furniture of every Lodge belong to and are the property of the Master, Wardens and brethren of such Lodge. Nor can any jewel be worn in a Lodge, other than those specified for the officers, except such honorary or other jewel as shall appertain to, or be consistent with, those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge.

No honorary or other jewel or emblem can be worn in the Grand Lodge, or in any subordinate Lodge, which does not appertain to, or is consistent with, those degrees

which are recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge.

The degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Canada are:—1. Entered Apprentice ; 2. Fellow Craft ; 3. Master Mason ; 4. Royal Arch. These are called the Degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry.

JOINING.

See AFFILIATION.

JUDGMENT.

See TRIAL.

JUNIOR WARDEN.

See OFFICERS.—WARDENS.

In the absence of the Master, and the Senior Warden and all Past Masters, the Junior Warden may open and rule the Lodge, and transact all the general business of the Lodge ; but he cannot confer any degrees.

It is the special duty of the Junior Warden to bring to trial all Masonic offenders, and he may avail himself of the assistance of any member of the Lodge who may prefer charges against an offending brother, or who may feel called upon to assist in the prosecution.

If the Master should die, or be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, and the Senior Warden be absent, the Junior Warden may act as Master in summoning the Lodge, until a new Master is elected.

A Junior Warden is eligible to be elected Master, without having served as Senior Warden.

JURISDICTION.

See RESIDENCE.

The jurisdiction of a Lodge is the territory over which it has control, and within the limits of which persons must reside in order to become members.

The laws on the subject of jurisdiction are intended to prevent Lodges from receiving members who do not reside within their control, and also to prevent imposition, and to preserve the harmony of the Craft. Persons who could not obtain admission into the Lodge where they reside might otherwise apply elsewhere, and, if admitted, could claim to visit the Lodge at their residence and thereby cause confusion and disturbance.

No person can be made a Mason unless he has resided one year in the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission, or produces a certificate of character from the nearest Lodge to the place of his previous residence.

A District Deputy Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation to enable a man to be made a Mason, in abrogation of the law requiring residence for one year within the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission.

No Lodge can initiate a candidate whose residence is nearer the jurisdiction of another Lodge, unless by dispensation of the Grand Master, except in a town or city where there is more than one Lodge, in which case each Lodge has concurrent jurisdiction.

It is a Masonic offence to take action upon a petition for initiation and to ballot for the petitioner without dispensation from the Grand Master, if such petitioner resides outside of the jurisdiction of the Lodge so petitioned.

Before granting this dispensation, the Grand Master may consult the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the candidate resides, and if any objection be made, he decides as to its sufficiency.

The jurisdiction of a Lodge extends to half way between it and the next Lodge in any direction, in a direct or air line (except as to Lodges in the same town or city, where more than one exists).

The distance is to be measured from the candidate's residence to the Lodge room, and not to the limits of the city, town or village in which the Lodge is held. The corporation limits have nothing to do with the question of jurisdiction.

The Masonic Districts do not in any way restrict the jurisdiction of Lodges. The candidate must apply to the nearest Lodge, without reference to the District boundaries. He should apply to the Lodge nearest to his residence, although his residence may be within a different District to that in which the Lodge is situated.

A Lodge cannot grant permission to a foreign Lodge to initiate a person who resides in the jurisdiction of the former Lodge.

As to Masonic offences, a Lodge has jurisdiction over all Masons within its territorial limits, whether they are affiliated or non-affiliated. It also has jurisdiction over all its own members, wherever they may be. A Mason who resides beyond the jurisdiction of his own Lodge is subject to two concurrent jurisdictions, as to his liability for Masonic offences, namely, the territorial jurisdiction of the Lodge where he resides, and the personal jurisdiction of his own Lodge. A trial, conviction, punishment or acquittal, under either of these jurisdictions, will exempt

the offender from the like proceedings under the other jurisdiction.

A Mason, cannot, by a formal resignation of his membership in the Order, withdraw himself from its jurisdiction over him.

LAWS.

See BY-LAWS.

The laws of Masonry are of two kinds, local and universal. The local laws are those enacted by Grand and subordinate Lodges for the government of their members, and these may be amended or repealed by the bodies who originally passed them. The universal laws are those handed down by universal consent from time immemorial, and which govern the fraternity throughout the world. These universal laws cannot be changed, for they form a part of the ancient landmarks, and it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovation in the body of Masonry.

The power of enacting laws for the government of the Craft in general is possessed by the Grand Lodge only. The Grand Lodge may also alter, amend or repeal these laws, always taking care that the ancient landmarks of the Order are preserved.

A motion to amend the laws of the Grand Lodge, or to add a new law, must be preceded by notice given at the previous annual communication, and on its passage it must be supported by two-thirds of the votes present.

Every Lodge may adopt By-laws for its own government, provided they are not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Canada may by By-law admit their members to life-membership, on such terms as such Lodges may determine, and for each such life-member such Lodge may pay into the Grand Lodge

the sum of five dollars, which payment shall exempt the Lodge from the payment of further dues to Grand Lodge on his behalf.

Upon such life-member withdrawing from the Lodge of which he originally became a life-member, and joining any other Lodge, such other Lodge shall not be obliged to pay any annual dues to Grand Lodge on his account ; nor in case he becomes a life-member of such other Lodge shall it be obliged to pay a second fee therefor to Grand Lodge.

Life-members shall be entitled to all the privileges of, and shall be amenable to, discipline, in the same manner as ordinary members.

A life-member can obtain a certificate from the Master and Secretary of his Lodge showing that he is exempt from future dues to that Lodge and also when such is the fact, he can obtain a certificate from the Grand Secretary showing that he is exempt from all future dues to Grand Lodge.

No charge is made for such certificates either by the Lodge or Grand Lodge.

(For the forms of these certificates see Appendix.)

LOANS.

The funds of the Grand lodge cannot be loaned to any subordinate Lodge, or to any brother.

The funds of a Lodge should not be loaned to any member of the Craft.

LODGE.

See NEW LODGE—OFFICERS.—UNDER DISPENSATION.

A Lodge is an assembly of Masons, just, perfect and regular, met together to expatiate on the mysteries of the Craft.

A warranted Lodge means a private Lodge working under warrant of Grand Lodge ; and a private Lodge means either a warranted Lodge, or a Lodge working under a dispensation from the grand Master.

A Lodge under dispensation possesses no other powers or privileges than such as are conferred by its dispensation, but it is subject to the laws regulating private Lodges so far as the same are applicable.

The precedence of Lodges is derived from the number of their warrant, as recorded in the books of the Grand Lodge.

Every Lodge must have a seal, an impression of which is to be sent to the Grand Secretary for record.

All Lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs ; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working, is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among Freemasons, some members of every Lodge should be deputed to visit other Lodges as often as may be convenient.

Every Lodge must procure for every brother initiated therein a Grand Lodge Certificate, to be paid for by the Lodge.

Every Lodge must be particularly careful in registering the names of the brethren initiated therein, and also in making the return of its members ; as no person is regularly entitled to partake of the general charity unless his name be duly registered, and he shall have been at least two years a contributing member of a Lodge.

Each Lodge is to make its returns and payments semi-annually to the Grand Secretary, and in case of neglect for more than one year to make such returns and pay-

ments, or if the Lodge does not meet during that period, it is liable to be erased. The Master and Wardens, or other representative of any Lodge which has neglected for more than one year to make such returns and payments to the Grand Lodge, are thereby disqualified from attending the Grand Lodge or sitting upon any committee until those returns and payments shall have been completed.

Each Lodge is to annually make a return to the Grand Secretary, of the Master, Wardens, and Past Masters of the Lodge, including all members who claim to be entitled to attend in Grand Lodge as Past Masters, as having served the office of Master in some other Lodge, specifying the Lodge in which each of such Past Masters has served the office of Master; and no brother shall be permitted to attend in Grand Lodge, unless his name shall appear in some such return.

The Master of every Lodge shall also cause to be forwarded to the District Deputy Grand Master of his district, immediately after the installation of officers, on a form to be supplied by the Grand Secretary, a certified list of the officers of his Lodge, elected and appointed, and also of the proxy for Grand Lodge, if any has been appointed.

A Lodge may make by-laws for its own government, provided they are not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

A Lodge may give instructions to its representatives to the Grand Lodge.

A Lodge may be removed from one place to another, with the consent of the Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master.

A Lodge may remit the dues of any of its members, provided that notice of motion to that effect has been duly given at the regular meeting, previous to that at which the vote is taken.

A Lodge cannot be acknowledged, nor any of its officers admitted into the Grand Lodge, nor any of its members entitled to partake of the general charity, or other Masonic privilege, unless it has been regularly constituted and registered.

A Lodge cannot meet on a Sunday.

A Lodge cannot adjourn from day to day.

A Lodge cannot legally make a Mason or admit a member, without strictly complying with all the regulations enacted for the government of the Craft on these occasions.

A Lodge cannot make a Mason for a less sum than twenty dollars.

A Lodge cannot make more than five new brothers in one day.

A Lodge cannot form any public Masonic procession without a dispensation from the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master, except in the case of a funeral, which shall be immediately reported to the Grand Secretary and the District Deputy Grand Master.

A Lodge cannot give a certificate or recommendation to enable a Mason to proceed from Lodge to Lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to Lodges for relief.

A Lodge is not "duly formed" according to our ritual while the Deacons' chairs are vacant. The opening ceremonies sufficiently indicate what officers must be present

and in their proper places before the Lodge is "duly formed."

If any Lodge, or its Master and Wardens, be summoned to attend, or to produce its warrant, books, papers or accounts to the Grand Master, his Deputy, the District Deputy Grand Master, or any board or committee authorized by the Grand Lodge, and do not comply or give sufficient reason for non-compliance, a peremptory summons may be issued; and, in case of contumacy, such Lodge may be suspended, and the proceedings notified to the Grand Lodge.

Where two or more Lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, it is the duty of the Secretary of each such Lodge to notify the other Lodge or Lodges of every rejected application, giving the name, residence and occupation of the rejected applicant.

If a Lodge be dissolved, its warrant and records are to be delivered up to the Grand Secretary.

If the warrant of constitution of a Lodge be sold, or procured by any other means than through the regular channel of petition to the Grand Master, such warrant shall be forfeited and the Lodge erased.

As every warranted Lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which assembly all the power of the fraternity resides, it is clear that no other authority can destroy the power granted by a warrant; if therefore, the majority of any Lodge should determine to quit the Lodge, the constitution, or power of assembling, remains with the rest of the members; provided their number be not less than seven, otherwise the warrant ceases and becomes extinct; and all the authority thereby granted or enjoyed shall revert to the Grand Lodge, together with the funds and property of said Lodge.

LODGE-ROOM.

It is a great irregularity to hold a Lodge in any room but a regular Lodge room, duly set apart (and, if possible, formally consecrated), with the necessary ante-rooms for all the requirements of Masonry.

It is improper to allow a Lodge-room to be used jointly with other Societies, or for other than Masonic purposes.

A Lodge-room may be in a private house, provided it can be properly guarded and made secure from intrusion and eavesdropping.

MAIMED CANDIDATES.

No Master should take an apprentice unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art, or serving his master's lord, and of being made a brother, and then a Fellow Craft in due time.

To initiate a candidate, who is maimed in one of his limbs, is a clear violation of the Ancient Charges, and in direct opposition to the frequent rulings of successive Grand Masters.

No person should be initiated into Masonry who is either maimed, halt or blind, or who might not, in fact, be termed a perfect stone for our Masonic edifice, and physically capable of complying literally with all the requirements of the degrees.

In the following cases, the candidate has been held to be disqualified for admission into the Fraternity, namely :—

One lame from an injury received in the hip.

One compelled to use a crutch on account of a diseased hip joint.

One who requires to use a stick in walking.

One who has lost an arm, or a hand.

One lame, and physically unable to assume proper positions during the ceremony.

One who has lost his first, second and fourth fingers, but still possesses the third finger and thumb uninjured.

One with an artificial leg, although he could place himself in any position required by the ritual.

One who has lost part of one of his feet, and who used mechanical appliances to enable him to walk.

One who from a diseased hip joint could not stand up right with both feet on the ground.

One who has lost the thumb of his right hand.

One who has lost a foot.

The initiation of a candidate who is physically defective can only be permitted by special dispensation from the Grand Master, and each case must be determined by the Grand Master upon its own circumstances.

MASTER.

See INSTALLATION.

The presiding officer of a Lodge is called the Worshipful Master. His power in the Lodge is absolute. He has the sole control of the work. He decides all questions of order, and there is no appeal allowed from his decision to the Lodge. He is responsible for his conduct to the Grand Lodge alone.

From time immemorial it has been an established custom among Freemasons for each Lodge, once in every year, at a stated period, to select from among those brethren who have served the office of Warden, an expert Craftsman to preside over them in the capacity of Master. He must have been regularly elected by the Master, Wardens and Fellows in open Lodge assembled, and presented to a Board of Installed Masters for examination.

Every candidate for the office of Master ought to be of good report, of great skill, true and trusty, a lover of the whole Fraternity and held in high estimation by his brethren and fellows.

He must have been initiated, passed and raised in the three established degrees, and have duly served the office of Warden in a warranted Lodge.

He ought to be exemplary in conduct, courteous in manner, easy of address, but steady and firm in principle.

He should be able and willing to undertake the man-

agement of the work, and well skilled in the Ancient Charges, regulations and landmarks of the Order.

The Master cannot be tried by his Lodge, during his term of office.

Any complaint against the Master must be made to the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master or the District Deputy Grand Master.

The Master is elected annually, but is eligible for re-election.

The Master is, with his Wardens, the representative of the Lodge at the Grand Lodge, and is there bound to speak, act or vote as the Lodge may direct him.

The Master, while in the chair, is to be treated with the utmost respect, and his commands must be strictly obeyed.

The Master has the care of the jewels and furniture of the Lodge, and is responsible to the Lodge for their safe keeping.

The Master has charge of the warrant of the Lodge.

Every Lodge annually elects its Master by ballot, such Master having served as Warden of a Lodge for one year, and at the next regular meeting following his election, after the minutes shall have been read and approved and the election confirmed, he is to be duly installed in the chair according to ancient usage. He then appoints the Deacons, the Inner Guard, Director of Ceremonies, Stewards and other officers; also, all standing Committees for conducting the business of the Lodge, except the Auditors, and invests all the elected and appointed officers. If a Lodge is desirous of investing its Master with the privilege of appointing the Wardens and Secretary, it can do so by a special By-law made to that effect, which must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the

members present at a meeting regularly convened for the consideration thereof.

All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; therefore no brother is to be elected Master of a Lodge or appointed to any office therein merely on account of seniority or rank. No brother is eligible to the office of Master in a warranted Lodge unless he has served for one year as Warden in a private Lodge. No Master elect can assume the Master's chair until he has been regularly installed, though he may in the interim rule the Lodge. It is necessary, previous to the installation of the Master, that his election be confirmed; after which the usual ceremonies of installation are to be performed. Should the election of a Master not be confirmed, then a summons must be issued for the following regular meeting of the Lodge, setting forth that the brethren are again to proceed to elect a Master; and on the confirmation of that election, at the following ordinary meeting of the Lodge, the installation of the Master will follow.

No brother is to be installed Master of a warranted Lodge unless the Installing Board is fully cognizant of the fact that that brother is fully familiar with the duties of the Master, and is competent to perform the ceremony of opening and of closing the Lodge in each degree, and to confer the various degrees according to the established work.

The installation ceremony can not be performed in public.

Every Master, before being placed in the chair, is to solemnly pledge himself to observe all the old established usages and customs, and to preserve the landmarks of the Order, and most strictly to enforce them within his own Lodge.

The Master of every Lodge is to cause the ancient charges, the regulations of Grand Lodge relating to private Lodges, and the By-laws of his Lodge, to be read in open Lodge once in every year.

The Master and Wardens of a Lodge are enjoined to visit other Lodges as often as they conveniently can ; in order that the same usages and customs may be observed throughout the Craft, and a good understanding be thereby cultivated among Freemasons.

The Master is responsible for the due observance of the laws relating to private Lodges, and is bound to produce all books, minutes and accounts, when required by any lawful authority.

If the Master should die, be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the Senior Warden, and in the absence of the Senior Warden, the Junior Warden, acts as Master, in summoning the Lodge until a new Master is elected.

If the Master be not present, the immediate Past Master, or if he be not present the next immediate Past Master of the Lodge, present, takes the chair. If no Past Master of the Lodge be present, then the Senior Warden, or, in his absence, the Junior Warden, may rule the Lodge, but not confer degrees.

No brother below the rank of a Past Master can assume the Master's chair.

A Past Master of any other Lodge may be invited to officiate as Master, and may confer degrees or perform any other ceremony.

The Master and Wardens of every Lodge, when summoned so to do, are bound to attend the Grand Master, his deputy, the District Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Lodge, or any board or committee authorized by the

Grand Lodge, and produce the warrant, minutes, and books of the Lodge under pain of suspension, and being reported to the next Grand Lodge.

The confirmation of the election of Master is something more than the mere confirmation of the minutes of the election. At the installation, it is the duty of the installing officer, or the Board of Installing Masters, to ask the brethren of the Lodge if they are still satisfied with their choice. If the answer is in the affirmative, the election is confirmed, and the installation proceeds.

If the answer is in the negative, then the grounds of the dissatisfaction are to be stated and enquiry made into them. If the objections are, in the opinion of the installing board, unreasonable or frivolous, they may instal, but if the objections are found to be reasonable by the installing board, or if a majority of the members present declare that they are not satisfied, then the election is not confirmed, and a new election must be held.

A majority of the Lodge may declare their dissatisfaction with the Master elect without giving any reasons.

If any member of the Lodge objects to the installation of the Master elect, on the ground that he is in arrear for dues, the installing officer would be justified in not proceeding with the installation until the dues were paid. If no objection is made, the installing officer would be justified in installing the Master elect, although he might know that he was in arrear for dues. If all the brethren declare that they are still satisfied with their choice, the installing officer may proceed with the installation.

If the Master elect declines to be installed, the Lodge must be specially summoned for the election of a Master. A new Master cannot be elected and installed on the same evening in which the other resigns, or refuses to serve

except where the refusal occurs immediately after the election, in which case a new election may be proceeded with at once.

No brother should be installed as Master until he is well acquainted with the work. He should have a perfect familiarity with the duties of the office, as well as an accurate knowledge of the ritual prescribed by Grand Lodge.

It is not legal to instal the Master of a Lodge under dispensation.

Where the retiring Master is re-elected it is not necessary that he should be again obligated as to his duties. But if one or more terms have intervened since his occupancy of the chair, then he must be again obligated.

The Master, on the day of his installation, is to pledge himself to observe and enforce the By-laws of the Lodge during his term of office.

The Master is a member of the Grand Lodge, and is eligible to be elected to any office therein.

The Master may congregate his Lodge whenever he thinks proper, and may close it whenever he deems it best.

The Master may call a Lodge of emergency at any time he chooses, by summons, giving seven clear days' notice to all the members.

The Master may call a Lodge of emergency for the purpose of attending the funeral of a deceased brother, without giving seven days' notice, but he must report such proceeding at once to the Grand Secretary and the District Deputy Grand Master.

The Master may grant a second ballot on the election of candidates for initiation or membership.

A petition for initiation being presented, it is the duty of the Master before entertaining the same to be satisfied

that the petitioner resides within the jurisdiction of the Lodge so petitioned.

The Master has absolute power to give or not give any degree just as he chooses, and he cannot be compelled to assign any reason for his refusal to confer a degree.

It is the duty of the Master to see that the landmarks of the Order are not infringed, that the regulations of the Grand Lodge and the By-laws of his own Lodge are strictly enforced, that all his officers perform their duties and that no improper candidate is admitted.

It is the duty of the Master not to advance a candidate whom he believes or has discovered to be unworthy.

The Master must produce all minutes, lists, and books of account belonging to his Lodge, whenever required to do so by competent authority, such as the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge, the Board of General Purposes; or the District Deputy Grand Master.

The Master is particularly bound to enforce the regulations regarding the admission of visitors.

The Master is to cause the Secretary to forward a copy of every summons issued to the members of his Lodge, whether for a regular or emergent meeting, to the District Deputy Grand Master of the district in which the Lodge is situated.

The Master is also to forward to the District Deputy Grand Master, immediately after the installation of officers, on a form to be supplied by the Grand Secretary, a certified list of the officers of his Lodge, and also the name of the Proxy for Grand Lodge, if any has been appointed.

The Master must report to the Lodge the receipt of the orders for all grants from the Fund of Benevolence of Grand Lodge which are made payable through him, and such information must be recorded in the Lodge minutes.

It is the duty of the retiring Master, not the Master elect, to sign the Grand Lodge return for the previous half year.

The Master is absolute when presiding in Lodge. From his decision there is no appeal in the Lodge. His orders must be obeyed. No brother can refuse compliance with his mandates. If any brother believes himself to be aggrieved by an order of the Master, his duty is to obey the order, and then bring the matter before a higher authority. The Master, however, should not be arbitrary in the exercise of his functions. His power is great, and he should, on that account, be more careful to do nothing unjust or unfair to any brother. For any arbitrary or uncalled-for exercise of his powers he is amenable to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, and is liable to punishment therefor. The Master should allow any brother to retire from the Lodge room who wishes to do so, unless there is some very strong reason for refusal, or unless it would leave the Lodge without a quorum. The request, of course, should be made at a convenient time, so as to cause as little interruption of the business as possible, and not while a degree is being conferred, or while a ballot is being taken.

A Master may be tried by his Lodge after the expiration of his official term, for any unmasonic conduct, except for official misconduct or a violation of his official obligations.

All complaints against a Master for official misconduct must be made to the proper authority during the official term of the Master, or within four weeks after the close of such term, otherwise he cannot be tried therefor.

When a controversy arises between a Lodge and its Master, or when a charge or complaint is made against

the Master of a Lodge, the complaint is to be fyled with the Grand Secretary, who shall forward the same to the Grand Master. If the matter be deemed by the Grand Master to be of a sufficiently grave character to warrant investigation, he may proceed in person, or he may appoint a commission of not more than seven nor less than three Masters, or Past Masters, with, if consistent, the District Deputy Grand Master as chairman, to investigate such charges or complaint. This commission has authority to summon witnesses, and has all such other powers as may be specially delegated to them by the Grand Master. The commission are to report to the Grand Master, and give such opinion as will enable him to make a final decision.

When a Master or other officer of a Lodge is deposed from office only, he is not thereby deprived of any of the rights or privileges of membership.

The Master has no power to suspend the declaration of the ballot.

The Master has no power to suspend a brother for unmasonic conduct.

The Master of a Lodge under dispensation is not a member of the Grand Lodge. He has no status there, no vote, and he cannot be elected to office. He has no other or greater rights outside of his own Lodge than those belonging to a Master Mason.

MASTER MASONS.

See ADVANCEMENT.—DEGREES.

The third degree in Masonry is that of Master Mason. It is the last and highest of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry.

None but Master Masons are eligible to be elected or appointed to office in the Lodge.

No brother below the degree of Master Mason is entitled to receive a Masonic Burial.

MEETINGS.

The meetings of Grand Lodge are styled "Communications."

The assemblage of Masons in Lodge is styled a "Lodge" or a "Lodge meeting."

Lodge meetings are of two kinds, regular and emergent.

Regular meetings are held at stated times. The regular days and hours of meeting must be specified in the By-laws.

To constitute a legal notice or summons for any Lodge meeting, seven clear days must elapse between the notice and the meeting.

Emergent meetings are called by the order of the Master.

A Lodge of emergency may, at any time, be called by summons, giving seven clear days' notice, by the authority of the Master, or, in his absence, by the Senior Warden, or, in his absence, by the Junior Warden, but on no pretence without such authority. A Lodge of emergency for the purpose of attending a funeral of a deceased brother may be called at any time without the ordinary seven days' notice, by the Master, or, in his absence, by the Senior Warden, or, in his absence, by the Junior Warden, but not without such authority. The particular reason for calling the Lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and afterwards recorded in the minute book, and no business, but that so expressed shall be entered upon at such meeting.

No Lodge has the power of adjourning from day to day.

A Lodge meeting cannot properly be held on a Sunday.

As to attendance at meetings of the Lodge, the Ancient Charges say :—“ From Ancient Times, no Master or fellow could be absent from his Lodge, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, unless it appeared to the Master and Wardens that pure necessity hindered him.”

MEMBERS.—MEMBERSHIP.

See ADMISSION.—AFFILIATION.—DUAL MEMBERSHIP.—HONORARY MEMBERS.—INITIATION.—RESTORATION.—SUSPENSION.

Every candidate initiated in a Lodge becomes a member of such Lodge from the date of his initiation, and is liable for the regular Lodge dues from that date.

No person can legally be admitted a member of a Lodge, unless the laws of the Craft relating to the proposing and admission of members have been strictly complied with.

An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft may withdraw from membership.

Membership in the Grand Lodge is confined to Past Masters, Masters and Wardens of Lodges.

On the behaviour of members in Lodge, the Ancient Charges say :—

“ You are not to hold private committees, or separate conversation, without leave from the Master, nor to talk of anything impertinently, or unseemly, nor interrupt the Master or Wardens, or any brother speaking to the Master ; nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn ; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence whatsoever ; but to pay due reverence to your

Master, Wardens and fellows, and put them to worship.

“ If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies (unless you carry them by appeal to the Grand Lodge), and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a lord's work be hindered the meanwhile, in which case a particular reference may be made ; but you must never go to law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the Lodge.”

A brother who has been concerned in making Masons clandestinely, or at a Lodge which is not a regular Lodge, or for small or unworthy considerations, or who may assist in forming a new Lodge without the Grand Master's authority, cannot be admitted as a member, nor even as a visitor, into any regular Lodge, nor partake of the general charity, or other Masonic privileges, till he make due submission and obtain grace.

No brother can print, or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any Lodge or any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such Lodge, without the direction of the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master, under pain of being expelled from the Order. This law does not extend to the writing, printing, or publishing of any notice or summons issued to the members of a Lodge, by the authority of the Master, or the proceedings of any festival or public meeting at which persons not Masons are permitted to be present.

The majority of the members present at any Lodge, duly summoned, have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided that they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the Craft ; no

member, therefore, is permitted to enter in the minute book of his Lodge a protest against any resolution or proceeding which may have taken place, unless it shall appear to him to be contrary to the laws and usages of the Craft, and for the purpose of complaining or appealing to a higher Masonic authority.

If any member is under suspension from his Lodge, or withdraws himself from it without having complied with its By-laws, or with the general regulations of the Craft, he is not eligible for admission to any other Lodge.

Whenever a member of any private Lodge shall resign, or whenever at any time he may require it, he shall be furnished with a certificate of his standing ; and should he be indebted to the Lodge, the certificate must state the fact.

In case of loss of a certificate of standing, a duplicate thereof may be issued.

The certificate of standing must be produced, together with the application for membership, to the Lodge of which the brother in whose favor the certificate is issued, desires to become a joining member. Such certificate has to be filed with the archives of the Lodge which admits the brother as such joining member.

A brother suspended by a private Lodge must, in order to obtain his certificate of standing, apply to that Lodge for restoration in the usual manner, as laid down in the regulations for the government of Masonic trials.

A member of a Lodge cannot be deprived of any of his privileges of membership by a mere resolution of the Lodge. There must be a formal conviction of some offence, after due trial.

A minority of the members of a Lodge, provided their number be not less than seven, may hold the warrant of the Lodge against the wishes of the majority to surrender it.

MINORITY.

If the majority of the members of a Lodge determine to quit the Lodge, the constitution or power of assembling remains with the rest of the members, but if less than seven members remain, the warrant ceases and becomes extinct.

MINUTES.

(For forms of minutes, *See* Appendix.)

The minutes of all meetings of a Lodge are to be kept in a proper book provided for that purpose.

Minutes must be kept of the meetings of Lodges of Instruction.

The particular reason for calling a Lodge of emergency is to be entered in the minute book.

The minutes of the election are to be read and approved before the installation of the Master.

The Master is responsible for the proper keeping of the minutes.

All minutes must be produced by the Master when required by competent authority.

It is not necessary to record in the minutes the speeches of the brethren, or the remarks used in debate. The minutes should contain the actual business portion of the proceedings, and nothing else is required.

The minutes must show every resolution to recommend an application for relief from the Fund of Benevolence of Grand Lodge, and also all reports made by the Master as to the receipt of orders for grants made payable through him.

For the sake of clearness and distinction, the space of at least one line should be left blank between each minute, and a marginal note should be made of its contents.

It is usual, on the presentment of reports from committees, to move their reception, or their reception and adoption. If open to discussion or amendment, their reception should be first moved, and afterwards their adoption.

In all cases, and under all circumstances, the Lodge must be opened in the first degree, and in this degree all the ordinary business of the Lodge is to be transacted. If a candidate makes application for the second degree, he must undergo an examination in open Lodge in the first degree; he is then directed to retire. The Lodge is then opened in the second degree, and if it appear that the candidate has made suitable proficiency, he may be passed. The same may be said with reference to a candidate for the third degree. The candidate is examined in a Lodge of Fellow Crafts, and directed to retire. The Lodge is then opened in the third degree. If the candidate is found worthy, he may be raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and the Lodges are then closed down, commencing with the *Third*, next the *Second*, and, lastly, the *First*.

Lodge minutes are to be read on regular nights only: and after having read the minutes of the previous regular meeting, those of any subsequent emergency are to be read for confirmation.

The Secretary should keep a rough minute book—and never, on any account, use slips of paper—to enter the proceedings of the Lodge as they occur, and afterwards fairly copy them in the regular minute book, to which he must attach his signature; and when they have been read and confirmed in open Lodge, the Master likewise signs them at the left-hand corner.

In many Lodges, an excellent custom prevails of having the rough minutes read over by the Secretary just before

closing, so that any error or omission may be detected before they are copied in the regular minute book.

Minutes can be confirmed only at a regular meeting. It is not proper to read or to confirm minutes at an emergent meeting.

The reading and confirmation of the minutes is generally the first business before the Lodge. They are read by the Secretary, and the Master then asks the brethren if there are any objections to the minutes as read. If none, they are then confirmed, and the Master signs them. If any objection is made and sustained, the minutes are corrected and then confirmed. The only objection allowable is to the correctness of the record.

Minutes cannot be altered, unless they are incorrect. If the minutes are a correct record of what took place at the meeting, they must be confirmed as entered.

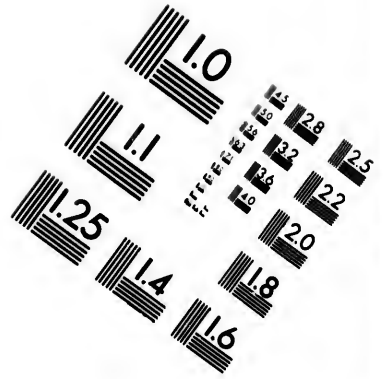
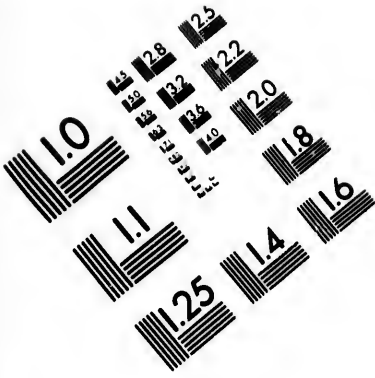
If the minutes are not a correct record of what work and business was transacted, they should not be confirmed until they are corrected.

It is the duty of the Master to receive all objections to the correctness of the minutes, and to allow these objections to be decided by those who were present at the meeting. He has no right to confirm incorrect minutes.

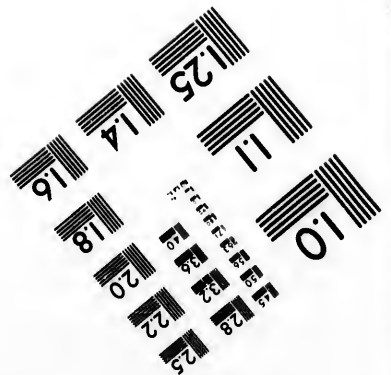
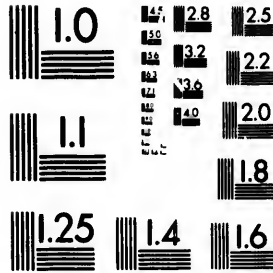
Any brother who feels aggrieved by the decision of the Master, as to the confirmation of the minutes, may appeal against such decision to the District Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, and the fault, if any, will then be corrected.

MOTIONS.

See GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.



**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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NEGLECT.

In the case of the neglect of a Lodge, for more than one year, to make its returns and payments to the Grand Lodge, the Lodge is liable to be erased.

The Master, Wardens or other representatives of a Lodge which has neglected for more than one year to make its returns and payments to the Grand Lodge, is disqualified from attending the Grand Lodge, or sitting upon any committee, until the returns and payments shall have been completed.

A Lodge which has neglected to meet for more than one year is liable to be erased.

A Lodge which neglects to register the names of brethren initiated therein, or joining brethren, is liable to suspension or erasure.

Neglect of duty on the part of any officer of a Lodge is an offence, for which the offending officer is liable to Masonic punishment

Officers should not neglect to be on hand promptly at the hour appointed for the meetings of the Lodge, nor should they neglect the performance of any duty enjoined upon them pertaining to their official position.

In the case of a District Deputy Grand Master neglecting to proceed on any case or business which may be sent for his decision within a reasonable time, the application or complaint may be transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

NEW LODGES.

See DISPENSATION—LODGE—UNDER DISPENSATION.

(For form of petition for new Lodge, *See* APPENDIX.)

(Under this heading will be considered the law as to the formation of new Lodges. For the laws pertaining

to new Lodges after a dispensation has been granted for their formation, see the title "Under Dispensation.")

Every application for a warrant to hold a new Lodge must be by petition to the Grand Master, signed by at least seven regularly registered Master Masons; and the Lodges to which they belong or formerly belonged must be specified. The petition must be recommended by the nearest Lodge, and in case of there being more than two Lodges within the jurisdiction, it shall require the recommendation of not less than one-half of the said Lodges, and be transmitted to the District Deputy Grand Master, who is to forward it with his recommendation or opinion thereon to the Grand Secretary, to be submitted to the Grand Master. If the prayer of the petition be granted, the Grand Master may issue a dispensation, authorizing the brethren to meet as a Lodge, until a warrant of constitution shall be granted by the Grand Lodge.

If in the opinion of the Grand Master, the recommendation of the nearest Lodge or Lodges be unreasonably withheld, he shall have power to waive such recommendation.

The recommendation from the nearest Lodge or Lodges required for a petition, must be passed in open Lodge upon a regular resolution, and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Lodge, with the seal of the Lodge attached, and in no case shall be given without such resolution and signatures.

No warrant for a new private Lodge shall be granted until, in addition to the ordinary recommendation of the District Deputy Grand Master, there is furnished by that officer, a certificate to the effect that the Lodge working under dispensation and seeking a warrant, has provided itself with suitable furniture and regalia.

In order to avoid irregularities, every new Lodge should be solemnly constituted by the Grand Master, with his Deputy and Wardens ; or in the absence of the Grand Master, by his Deputy, or the District Deputy Grand Master of that District, who shall choose some Master of a Lodge to assist him. If both these officers be absent, the Grand Master may appoint some other Grand Officer or Master of a Lodge to act as his Deputy *pro tempore*.

A dispensation for a new Lodge will not, in general, be granted unless the brother named for Master is able to open and close the Lodge, and confer the degrees in due form. A certificate to this effect, signed by the District Deputy Grand Master, should be sent with the petition.

The recommendation required from the nearest Lodge must be an act of that Lodge, not of its officers. The parties applying for the new Lodge should send their petition properly signed, to the nearest Lodge, with a request that it should receive the recommendation of the Lodge. Upon its reception and reading, the Lodge should proceed to the consideration of the request. Any member may move that the request be granted, and that the petition for the new Lodge (naming it) do receive the recommendation of the Lodge. This motion, being duly seconded, may be discussed and then put to vote. If it is carried, a copy of the resolution should be made by the Secretary, and a certificate added that such resolution was duly passed by the Lodge at the meeting held on the day named. This must be signed by the Master and Secretary and the seal of the Lodge affixed. It should be attached to the petition, which should then be returned to the petitioners, and they can transmit it to the District Deputy Grand Master.

It would be highly improper for the officers of the nearest Lodge to give this recommendation without the sanction of the Lodge expressed by resolution, duly passed by a majority of the members present at a regular meeting, or an emergency called for the purpose.

If the recommendation is refused by the nearest Lodge, the request may be made again at any subsequent regular meeting.

A motion to recommend the petition for a new Lodge is in order at any regular meeting of the nearest Lodge, and such motion may be entertained without any previous notice thereof.

Where the nearest Lodge is in a city or town having two or more Lodges with concurrent jurisdiction, the petition for the new Lodge must be recommended by at least one half of the Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction.

The nearest Lodge, in giving a recommendation to a new Lodge, is not charged with the duty of vouching for the competency of the proposed Master. The consideration of the Lodge should be more especially directed to the prospects of the proposed new Lodge, whether it will have sufficient material in its jurisdiction to prove successful, and whether its establishment will seriously injure any existing Lodge.

The competency of the proposed Master is a matter that belongs to the District Deputy Grand Master alone. He should be satisfied of his proficiency from personal examination, either by himself or by some well-skilled brother duly appointed by the District Deputy Grand Master to make such examination, and upon whose judgment he is willing to rely in giving the certificate. The proposed Master must attend and be examined at such

time and place as the District Deputy Grand Master may direct.

The original petition should be sent to the nearest Lodge for recommendation with the signatures of the petitioners, as it is intended to be presented to the Grand Master. If through some unavoidable circumstance, the original petition cannot be sent, then a copy may be used, but this copy must be attested and certified to be a true copy, and be accompanied with a reasonable explanation of the absence of the original.

NOMINATION.

See ELECTION.—OFFICERS.

The nomination of officers in Grand Lodge precedes the election. The nominations are handed to the Grand Secretary.

Nominations are not allowed for the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master.

Nominations for office are not permissible in any subordinate Lodge.

NON-AFFILIATION.

See AFFILIATION

An unaffiliated Mason is one who is not a member of any Lodge.

It is the duty of every Mason to be affiliated with some regular Lodge. The position of an unaffiliated Mason is contrary to the spirit of the Masonic Institution, as every brother ought to belong to some Lodge, and be subject to its By-laws and the general regulations of the Craft.

The Mason who has withdrawn from his Lodge has, by his own act, voluntarily surrendered all his claims to any

Masonic privilege or benefit. He is not entitled to any of the rights or privileges pertaining to members of Lodges. He may be assisted by his brethren, but such assistance or relief is entirely voluntary, and they are under no greater obligation to give assistance to an unaffiliated brother than to one who is not a Mason.

Masonic charity is broad enough to include all mankind; but the claims of members are to be preferred to those who are not Masons, and also to those who have voluntarily severed their connection with the Fraternity.

An unaffiliated Mason is not entitled to the benefit of the benevolent fund, for himself or family.

An unaffiliated Mason is not entitled to Masonic burial.

An unaffiliated Mason is not entitled to take part in any Masonic ceremony, public or private, nor is he entitled to any Masonic privilege whatever.

An unaffiliated Mason cannot hold any office in the Grand Lodge.

An unaffiliated Mason may be one of the petitioners for a new Lodge.

A member who has withdrawn from a Lodge cannot be reinstated, or regain his membership without a fresh proposition and ballot.

An unaffiliated brother is subject to Masonic discipline. By his withdrawal from the Lodge, he does not, and cannot release himself from his obligations to the Craft in general. In this respect, "once a Mason, always a Mason." For any violation of the laws of Masonry, or for any unmasonic conduct, a brother can be punished by suspension or expulsion, whether he is a member of a Lodge or not.

An unaffiliated Mason may be tried and punished for unmasonic conduct. The charge should be preferred and

the trial had in the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the accused brother resides.

The fact of a Mason not being an affiliated brother is no ground for an appeal against his suspension for un-masonic conduct.

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

See DUES—SUSPENSION.

Any member of a Lodge, who may be in arrears for dues to the Lodge, may be proceeded against in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws of such Lodge in respect of the same, and the Constitution.

In case no provision has been made in the By-laws of a Lodge for notice to and procedure against a member for non-payment of dues, the following procedure may be adopted.

In case the dues of a member remain unpaid for twelve months it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Lodge to read out the name of such member in default, after which a special summons to appear at the next regular meeting of the Lodge to show cause why he should not be suspended, together with a statement of the amount of dues remaining unpaid, shall be sent to such member.

The summons shall be deemed to be duly served if it is mailed to the last known address of the member in default.

In case such member shall not, before the next regular meeting of the Lodge, have paid the amount of his dues, and no such excuse be offered as the Lodge may deem sufficient, the Master shall forthwith declare such brother suspended for non-payment of dues, and the Secretary shall notify the brother of such suspension.

If any excuse be offered, the Lodge shall decide by a majority vote whether the same is sufficient or not.

Except as aforesaid, none of the formalities required for the notice or procedure for the trial of charges for unmasonic conduct shall be necessary in proceeding against a member for non-payment of dues.

The name of every brother suspended for non-payment of dues, and the cause of his suspension, must be sent to the Grand Secretary, and also to the District Deputy Grand Master.

A member suspended for non-payment of dues must be immediately restored by the Lodge, without a fresh ballot, on payment being made of all arrears owing at the time of his suspension, and of the regular Lodge dues for the period he was so suspended, notice of the restoration being also sent to the Grand Secretary, and the District Deputy Grand Master.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

See AMENDMENTS.

Notice of motion is always required to be given in order to alter, amend or repeal any provision of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, or the By-laws of subordinate Lodges, or to add a new law or By-law.

In Grand Lodge, the notice of motion required to be given in order to amend the Constitution is one year's notice ; that is, the notice must be given at the annual communication held previous to that at which the motion is to be brought before the Grand Lodge for action.

All notices of motion to be brought up in Grand Lodge are to be sent to each Lodge at the same time as the annual notice of the meeting of Grand Lodge.

A motion affecting the Constitution is out of order, unless the notice of such motion states that it is an amendment of the Constitution, and in what particular.

In subordinate Lodges, the notice required to amend the By-laws is or should be specified in the By-laws. Some Lodges require only one month's notice, and where this is the case, it is generally provided that the proposed amendment shall be inserted in the summons sent to all the brethren for the next regular meeting. Other Lodges require three months' notice, and that the proposed amendment shall be read in open Lodge at three successive regular meetings before being put to vote.

All notices of motion must be in writing.

All notices of motion must clearly set forth the nature and purport of the proposed alteration or amendment.

A motion to recommend the petition for a new Lodge does not require any previous notice.

NUMBER.

The number of members required to hold the warrant of a Lodge, or to receive a dispensation for a new Lodge, must not be less than seven.

No Lodge can make more than five new brothers in one day.

Two black balls exclude a candidate, and Lodges have power to provide by By-law that one black ball shall exclude.

Each Lodge has three votes in Grand Lodge, and each Past Master has one vote.

OBEDIENCE.

Obedience to lawfully constituted authority is strongly inculcated upon all Masons. To be obedient, not only to the laws of the Craft, but to the laws of the country in which he resides, is one of the great duties of a Freemason.

The spirit of obedience is found in the whole system of Freemasonry, and it is one of the greatest safeguards of the institution. The Mason must be obedient to the Master of the Lodge, and the Master and the Lodge must obey the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge.

OBJECTIONS.

Objections to the admission of a visiting brother may be made by any member of the Lodge, and the Master has no right to admit the visitor over the objection. The objector cannot be compelled to give his reasons for making the objection.

Objections which are purely personal in their nature, and which do not affect the character of a candidate who has been balloted for and accepted, should not be allowed to prevent his initiation or advancement.

Objections to the advancement of a brother, who has passed a satisfactory examination in open Lodge as to his proficiency in the degree he has attained, should be embodied in a charge, and investigated in the usual way.

In case objection be made to the initiation of a candidate after he has been balloted for and approved, it is the duty of the Master to investigate the cause of such objection, and if he finds the same to be well founded, or reasonable, he cannot initiate such candidate until the objection is withdrawn or removed. And if objection be

made to the advancement of a brother, any member of the Lodge may require that such objection be placed in the form of a charge, and if not so placed at the next regular meeting of the Lodge, the objection is then of no effect.

OFFENCES.

See TRIAL.

Masonic offences may be defined as follows: Every violation by a Mason of his Masonic covenant or obligations, or of the established laws, usages and customs of the Order,—every violation of the moral law and every violation of the laws of the land involving moral turpitude, is a Masonic offence.

Masonic tribunals do not assume to adjust mere legal rights, pecuniary or otherwise; nor do they take cognizance of difficulties of a legal character growing out of business transactions between brethren, or breaches of contract or agreement between one Mason and another, unless the circumstances disclose unmistakable fraud or moral turpitude on the part of the offender.

A violation of the laws of the land which is *malum in se*, and not merely *malum prohibitum*, is a Masonic offence. On this principle it is that murder, larceny, assault, adultery, and such offences as are evil in themselves, are recognized to be Masonic offences. Whilst neglecting to observe a By-law for the removal of snow, although in direct violation of the statute or municipal law, will not be noticed by Masonic authorities.

Among the offences that are recognized as Masonic offences are the following:—

All public crimes and misdemeanors involving moral turpitude.

Drunkenness and profligacy.

Fighting.

Adultery, and all lascivious association, whether with the relative of a Mason, or with a stranger.

Cruelty to wife or child.

Contempt for God or religion.

Atheism.

Masonic communion with clandestine Masons or irregular Lodges.

Improper revelations.

Printing, publishing, selling or offering for sale any pretended ritual of the degrees of Masonry, either in cipher or otherwise.

Disobedience to those in authority, or contemptuous language towards them.

All countenance of imposters.

Contemptuous expressions respecting Masonry.

Wronging a Mason by fraud.

Violation of the secrecy of the ballot.

Unseemly conduct in the Lodge.

Undue solicitation of candidates.

Using a Masonic emblem as a trade-mark or business sign.

Any intentional violation of the technical parts or points of the several Masonic obligations.

Any violation of the particular injunctions of the ritual, or any of the landmarks of Masonry.

Any violation of the constitution, laws, edicts, rules or regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Any violation of the By-laws of a Lodge by a member thereof.

As to Masonic offences, a Lodge has jurisdiction over all Masons within its territorial limits, whether affiliated or non-affiliated. It also has jurisdiction over all its own members, wherever they may be. A Mason who resides beyond the jurisdiction of his own Lodge is subject to two concurrent jurisdictions, the territorial jurisdiction of the Lodge where he resides, and the personal jurisdiction of his own Lodge.

For any offence against the By-laws of his Lodge, a Mason must be tried by the Lodge to which he belongs.

For any other Masonic offence, a Mason may be tried either by the Lodge to which he belongs, or by the Lodge nearest to his place of residence.

A trial, conviction, punishment or acquittal, under either of these jurisdictions, will exempt the offender from the like proceedings under the other jurisdiction upon the principle that a Mason cannot be twice punished for the same Masonic offence.

A Mason cannot, by a formal resignation of his membership in the Order, withdraw himself from its jurisdiction over him.

It is the special duty of the Junior Warden to take steps to bring to trial all Masonic offenders, and he may avail himself of the assistance of any member of the Lodge who may prefer charges against an offending brother, or who may feel called upon to assist in the prosecution.

OFFICE.

OFFICERS.

See ELECTION. — INSTALLATION. — JEWELS. — NOMINATION.

The officers of a warranted Lodge are:—The Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, Secretary,

Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Inner Guard, two Stewards, and the Tyler; to which may be added a Chaplain, a Director of Ceremonies, and an Organist; and they severally hold office until their successors, respectively, have been regularly elected or appointed and installed or invested in their stead.

The elective Officers are the Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Chaplain, Treasurer and Secretary, who are elected annually by ballot, and the Tyler and two Auditors who are elected by open vote.

The appointed Officers are the Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Inner Guard, Director of Ceremonies, Organist and Stewards, who are appointed annually by the Master after his installation.

A Lodge may, by a special By-law, invest its Master with the power of appointing the Wardens and Secretary. This By-law must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting regularly convened for the consideration thereof.

If a Lodge be desirous of electing the Senior and Junior Deacons and Inner Guard, it can do so by a special By-law made to that effect, which must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting convened for the consideration thereof. If a Lodge be desirous of electing all of its Officers, it can do so by a special By-law made to that effect, which must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting convened for the consideration thereof.

All Officers hold office until their successors have been regularly elected or appointed, and installed or invested.

All the Officers of a Lodge must be Master Masons.

All the Officers of a Lodge must be members of that Lodge.

An unaffiliated Mason cannot hold office in a Lodge.

An Entered Apprentice is not eligible to be elected to office, nor would his election be legal if he received the second and third degrees before the time for installation.

A Fellow Craft is not eligible to be elected to office, nor would his reception of the third degree prior to the time for installation cure the defect, or make his election legal.

If an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft is elected to office, the election is illegal and void. The position is then the same as if no election had been held. The previous occupant of the office is still in office and remains so until the next regular election of officers, unless a dispensation is obtained from the Grand Master to hold a new election.

No brother can be forced to accept an office against his wish. If he refuses to serve or declines the office immediately on being elected, the Master orders another election to be held at once.

When a brother who has been elected to office, declines to be installed or invested, the Master should order a new election for that office, to be held at the next regular meeting, giving due notice of such new election to all the members of the Lodge in the summons for that meeting.

An Officer cannot be removed from his office unless for a cause which appears to the Lodge to be sufficient.

The duties of the several officers of a Lodge are specified in the Lodge By-laws, and in the unwritten work of the Craft.

An officer who neglects or refuses to perform the duties of his office may be removed from his office.

An officer who has left the jurisdiction, and is, therefore, unable to perform the duties of his office, may be removed

from his office, and another brother may be elected or appointed in his place.

Any officer of a warranted Lodge may resign his office with the consent of the Lodge, and upon his resignation being accepted, if the office is an elected one, the Lodge shall fill the vacancy by an election at the next regular meeting after notice of such election has been sent to all the members of that Lodge; and if the office is an appointed one, the Master may fill the vacancy by his appointment at once. Provided, that no brother shall be entitled to past rank in any office, unless he has served a full term of twelve months in such office.

In case of death, or removal from office, of any officer of a private Lodge, the vacancy shall be filled as above provided.

A brother cannot hold two offices in the same Lodge at the same time. The only exception to this rule is as to the office of Treasurer, which is sometimes held in conjunction with another office, such as Secretary, or Warden.

OPENING LODGE.

In the absence of the Master, the Immediate Past Master is entitled to take the chair, and open the Lodge.

In the absence of the Master, and the Immediate Past Master, the next Immediate Past Master present may open the Lodge, and act as Master.

If no Past Master be present, then the Senior Warden, and, in his absence, the Junior Warden, may open and rule the Lodge, but not confer degrees.

In the absence of the Master, and all Past Masters, and both Wardens, the Lodge cannot be opened.

ORDER.

See RULES OF ORDER.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business to be observed in a Lodge is specified in the Lodge By-laws, or else it is at the discretion of the Master.

The following order of business is given for convenience of reference, and may be followed unless the By-laws of the Lodge provide otherwise.

1. Reading and confirmation of minutes.
 2. Reading communications, petitions, &c.
 3. Reports.
 4. Balloting.
 5. Unfinished business.
 6. New business.
 7. Conferring degrees.
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PARLIAMENTARY USAGE.

The usage of parliament may be appealed to in order to decide questions of order arising in Lodges, in cases not provided for by Masonic law or custom.

For example, an amendment to an amendment cannot be amended.

Again, when an amendment to an amendment is put and carried, and no further amendment is proposed, the original motion as amended should be put and voted upon.

Such questions as these are not provided for by any peculiarly Masonic law or usage, and they must be decided according to the procedure of Parliament.

PARTICULARS.

See CHARGE—TRIAL.

PASSING.

See ADVANCEMENT.—DEGREES.—FELLOW CRAFT.

A candidate is said to be "passed," when he has received the second degree, or the degree of a Fellow Craft.

PASSING THE CHAIR.

See MASTER.—PAST MASTER.

PASSWORD.

When the Lodge is open in the second or third degree, the inner guard should collect the password of the degree on which the Lodge is open from all brethren applying for admission.

When the Deacons are instructed to collect the password in a Lodge, they should require it from all the brethren present except the Master. Past Masters have no privilege of exemption in this respect unless the Master vouches for them.

PAST MASTER.

See ABSENCE. —CHAIR.—MASTER.

A Past Master is a brother who has actually served as the Master of a regular Lodge.

A Past Master, so long as he remains a member of any warranted Lodge, is *ex officio* a member of the Grand Lodge.

Past Masters possess certain positive rights and privileges distinct from those enjoyed by all Master Masters.

The first, and most important of these rights is that they are eligible to membership in the Grand Lodge. A Past Master, duly returned as such, and being a member of some Lodge, is a member of the Grand Lodge. He is also qualified to be delegated to represent a Lodge in the Grand Lodge as proxy. He is eligible to be elected an officer of the Grand Lodge. He has one vote in his own right, whether he represents a Lodge or not; and no one but a Past Master can be elected as District Deputy Grand Master.

A Past Master of a Lodge in this jurisdiction who has been duly returned in the books of the Grand Lodge, and who affiliates with any other private Lodge, is entitled to his rank according to seniority both in Grand Lodge and in the Lodge with which he affiliates.

Another right possessed by Past Masters is that of presiding over their Lodges in the absence of the Master. If the Master be not present, the Immediate Past Master

takes the Chair and in case he also is absent, the next immediate Past Master present is entitled to preside.

In visiting other Lodges, a Past Master may, 'if requested, act as Master at any time, and may confer degrees or perform any other ceremony. No one but an installed Master can legally initiate, pass or raise Freemasons. A Master cannot resign his chair, except to a Master or Past Master.

A Past Master is eligible to be elected Master without again passing through the chair of a Warden. Having once served as Warden, he always retains the prerogative conferred by such service.

A Past Master also holds his rank in all other Lodges besides his own. If he joins another Lodge, he is entitled to all the privileges therein, the same as if he had been Master of that Lodge.

A Past Master is entitled to a seat in the East, at the right or left of the Master, and when entering a Lodge, on being announced by his rank, the Lodge should be called up to receive him.

A Past Master is privileged, as a mark of respect, and as a distinction of his rank, to wear a peculiar jewel—a square, with the 47th problem of Euclid pendent within it.

Past Masters are invested with the right of installing their successors. There must, however, be not less than three Masters or Past Masters to constitute a Board of Installed Masters, by whom the ceremony of installation of a new Master is performed. It is an ancient usage of the Fraternity, dating at least as far back as the 17th century, that the installing power should be restricted to those who had themselves been installed, so that there might be an uninterrupted succession to the chair.

Each Lodge is to annually make a return to the Grand Secretary, of the Master, Wardens, and Past Masters of the Lodge, including all members who claim to be entitled to attend in Grand Lodge as Past Masters, as having served the office of Master in some other Lodge, specifying the Lodge in which each of such Past Masters has served the office of Master ; and no brother is permitted to attend in Grand Lodge, unless his name appears in some such return.

The Past Masters of a Lodge are those brethren, being members of the Lodge, who have "passed the chair." All brethren, and those only, who have held the office of Master for twelve months are Past Masters, and are entitled to rank as such. It is not necessary that they should have held the office of Master in the Lodge of which they are members. The rank is a personal matter, belonging to the individuals themselves, and they carry it with them, wherever they go. In 1875, the Grand Lodge of Canada decided that a member of a Lodge, who had been a Master of another Lodge, and properly returned, is entitled to his rank according to his seniority, both in Grand Lodge, and the Lodge with which he is affiliated. A Past Master from a foreign jurisdiction, who affiliates with a Lodge in this jurisdiction, is not entitled to membership in the Grand Lodge of Canada, as the Constitution limits the membership of Past Masters to those who have been "installed Masters of Lodges, on the Register of this Grand Lodge."

Past Masters should be announced as hailing from the Lodge in which they are affiliated members. It is a matter of no consequence where they obtained their rank as Past Masters, or in what Lodge they held the office of Master.

A Past Master who is a member of two Lodges, in only one of which he actually held the position of Master, has the right to be announced as a Past Master of the other Lodge.

When a brother, who is a member of two Lodges, attends either of them, he should not be announced as hailing from the other Lodge. He could not be a visitor to his own Lodge. Nor is it necessary that he should be announced as from the other Lodge, in order to take his rank as a Past Master. He is entitled to a place among the Past Masters of that Lodge, just the same as if he had filled the chair in it. Any member of a Lodge can, of course, claim and exercise all a member's privileges.

The seniority of Past Masters among themselves, is determined by the dates at which they respectively became Past Masters. The oldest takes precedence, except in cases where the Constitution provides otherwise, such as the preference given to the Immediate Past Master, to take the chair, in the absence of the Master. A Past Master, in affiliating, takes rank as to seniority in the Lodge of which he becomes a member (by affiliation), from the date at which he became a Past Master, and not from the date of his affiliation.

The By-laws of a Lodge may impose special duties upon the Past Masters of that Lodge, and may confer on them certain privileges, such as making them members of the permanent or standing committees of the Lodge. It would be competent for the Lodge in its By-laws to provide that only those Past Masters who had actually held the office of Master in that Lodge, should be members of the permanent committee or any standing committee. Such a provision would exclude from membership on these committees all the Past Masters of that

Lodge, who acquired their rank of Past Master by virtue of service only as Master in some other Lodge.

In the absence of the Master, the Immediate Past Master has the right to take the chair, and rule and work the Lodge and confer degrees in preference to all other Past Masters who may be present. No other Past Master can take the chair, unless the Immediate Past Master waives his right to do so, and then the next Immediate Past Master present has precedence. The Immediate Past Master, after taking the chair, may request any other Past Master to confer degrees, or to perform any other ceremony.

An unaffiliated Past Master may act as Master of a Lodge, and confer degrees in any Lodge which he is permitted to visit, when requested to do so by the Master or acting Master of the Lodge.

A Past Master is not exempt from giving the password to the Deacons, who are collecting it in Lodge, by the order of the Master, unless he is vouched for by the Master; nor is he exempt from giving the password to the Inner Guard at the door when applying for admission to the Lodge open in the second or third degree. A Past Master has no privilege in this respect over any other brother.

Past Masters are entitled to vote at the district meeting on the election of District Deputy Grand Master.

A Past Master receives the honorary degree of Past Master, or the chair degree, at his installation into the office of Master.

There is a degree conferred in the Royal Arch Chapter called the Past Master's degree, but it has no connection whatever with the installation of the Master of a Lodge and it confers no right or privilege outside of the Chapter.

Brethren who have received the Past Master's degree in a Chapter cannot be recognised as Past Masters in a Lodge ; as only those who have actually served as Master of a Lodge are entitled to the rank and privileges of Past Masters, and *only they* can act as members of the board of installed Masters to instal a new Master.

A Past Master's certificate may be obtained by any Past Master from the Grand Secretary, on payment of the fee for the same of \$1.00.

PAYMENTS.

See ARREARS.—ASSESSMENTS.—DUES.—FEES.

PENALTY.

See PUNISHMENT.—TRIAL.

PETITION.

See CANDIDATE.—DECLARATION.—NEW LODGE.—RELIEF.
—RESTORATION.

(For forms of petition : *See* APPENDIX.)

The application for a warrant to hold a new Lodge must be by petition to the Grand Master. The petition must be signed by at least seven regularly registered Master Masons.

The application of a brother for membership, or of a candidate for initiation is sometimes called his petition.

A petition having been received it cannot be withdrawn.

When a petition is received, it becomes the property of the Lodge, and may be dealt with as the Lodge may determine.

The committee to whom is referred a petition for affiliation, may in their report recommend that the applicant

be not balloted for, and it will then be for the Lodge to determine whether they will adopt the report or not. If the report is adopted, the ballot is not taken, and the applicant may apply again to the same or to any other Lodge. If the report is not adopted, the Lodge may order the report to be referred back to the committee, or to be referred to another committee, or that the ballot be taken.

A petition must be couched in proper and respectful terms, and the member presenting it is responsible that it does not contain any improper matter or any offensive or indecorous language.

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

See AGE.—CANDIDATE.—FREEBORN.—MAIMED CANDIDATES.—QUALIFICATIONS.

The physical qualifications of a candidate for initiation are that he shall be a man, freeborn and no bondsman, of mature age, of able body, and "of limbs whole as a man ought to be."

Candidates should be physically capable of complying literally with all the requirements of the degrees.

(For particular defects: *See* MAIMED CANDIDATES.)

PLACE OF MEETING.

See LODGE.—LODGE-ROOM.

The place of meeting of a Lodge is stated in the warrant. It must also be specified in the petition for a new Lodge.

A Lodge cannot hold its meetings at any other place than that specified in the warrant.

A Lodge cannot be removed from one place to another without the consent of the Grand Master or District

Deputy Grand Master. A District Deputy Grand Master has power to give or refuse consent for the removal of a Lodge from town to town within his District, but not from one District into another without the sanction of the Grand Master.

POLITICS.

The introduction of politics into a Masonic Lodge is strictly forbidden, and no political discussion is allowed in Lodge. All brethren are prohibited from attempting to propagate their views upon politics by means of their connection with the Craft, and any such endeavor would receive the severest condemnation.

The political opinions of mankind never agree, and they are thus directly opposed to brotherly union. In the Lodge, brethren of diverse politics may meet as members of one common fraternity united for wise purposes, and among whom harmony is preserved by the avoidance of subjects upon which they naturally differ. The Ancient Charges say "we are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will."

POSTPONEMENT.

See BALLOT.—TRIAL.

A ballot cannot be postponed. After the Committee on Character have reported to the Lodge in favor of the candidate, he must be balloted for at that meeting. The Master has no power to postpone a ballot from time to time.

A motion to postpone the ballot after it has been once passed is entirely out of order.

If the summons does not contain the particulars required by the Constitution, namely, the name, age, occupation and residence of the candidate, the Master would be justified in not taking the ballot until the provisions of the Constitution have been complied with.

PRECEDENCE.

See RANK.

The precedence of Lodges is derived from the date of their warrants of constitution, as recorded in the books of the Grand Lodge, the oldest Lodge ranking as number one.

PRIVILEGES.

See RIGHTS.

The privileges of Masonic rank under the Grand Lodge of Canada are restricted to those who have obtained rank under this jurisdiction.

Any resident in the Province of Ontario, who during such residence has been initiated into Masonry by any body beyond this jurisdiction, without the permission of the Grand Master, is not entitled to Masonic privileges, except upon such terms as may be imposed by the Grand Master.

A private Lodge cannot deprive any of its members of their privileges until after due trial and conviction.

PROCEEDINGS.

Two copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge are to be furnished to each subordinate Lodge. These proceedings are the property of the Lodge, and should be kept in the Lodge room.

The majority of the members present at any Lodge meeting duly summoned have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided that they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the Craft, and are not contrary to the Constitution or the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Our law is very stringent in its terms as to the publication of Masonic matters. The Constitution provides that "no brother shall print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any private Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge, or any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such Lodge, without the sanction of the Grand Master or the District Deputy Grand Master, under pain of being expelled from the Order."

PROCESSIONS.

The order of procession to be observed by the Grand Lodge on the occasion of laying a foundation stone, and the order of procession to be observed by a Lodge on the occasion of a Masonic funeral will be found in the Constitution.

The brethren in a Masonic procession always walk two and two. They should be dressed in proper Masonic costume, which is a suit of black, with white gloves and white leather aprons.

Masonic processions are entirely under the charge of the Grand Lodge. A subordinate Lodge cannot appear in public as a Lodge on any occasion (except a Masonic funeral), without the consent of the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master, who are the representatives of the Grand Lodge.

An unaffiliated Mason is not entitled to take part in a Masonic procession.

No public processions are allowed, without the permission of the Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master, except a Masonic funeral, the urgency of which will not admit of the delay necessary to communicate with the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master. Such proceeding is to be immediately reported by the Master of the Lodge to the Grand Master, through the Grand Secretary, and to the District Deputy Grand Master.

If any brother attends as a Mason clothed in any of the jewels or badges of the Craft, at any public procession, except a Masonic funeral, without the permission of the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master, he may be rendered incapable of ever after being an officer of a Lodge; and also be excluded the benefit of the general charity. And if any Lodge so offends, it may be suspended until the Grand Lodge shall determine thereon.

No Lodge can form any public Masonic procession, without a dispensation from the Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master, except in the case of a funeral—which shall be immediately reported to the Grand Secretary and the District Deputy Grand Master.

(For the form of this dispensation: *See* APPENDIX.)

PROFICIENCY.

See ADVANCEMENT.

PROPERTY.

See INSURANCE.

The jewels, furniture, books, and other paraphernalia of every Lodge, belong to and are the property of the Master, Wardens and brethren of such Lodge.

PROPOSING MEMBERS.

See ADMISSION.—AFFILIATION.—BALLOT.—CANDIDATE.—
DECLARATION.— JURISDICTION.— MEMBERSHIP.— RESI-
DENCE.

Proposing a candidate is a matter which should receive the greatest care and attention. The admission of an improper person may be a serious injury to the Lodge and the whole Craft. No brother should propose any one with whom he is not intimately acquainted, and whose conduct he has not had an opportunity of observing under different circumstances. He should be satisfied that the candidate is not influenced by the desire of gain and self-interest, that his moral character is above reproach, and that he will be a credit to the Fraternity and the Lodge.

No brother can be admitted a member of a Lodge without a proposition in open Lodge, at a regular meeting, nor until his name, occupation and place of abode, as well the name and number of the Lodge of which he is or was last a member, or in which he was initiated, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons for the next stated Lodge meeting, and in all cases held not less than four weeks from the date of the application, and the decision of the brethren ascertained by ballot. When a Lodge has ceased to meet, any former member thereof is eligible to be proposed and admitted a member of another Lodge, on producing a certificate from the Grand Secretary, stating the fact, and specifying whether the brother has been registered and his dues paid.

Every proposition for affiliation shall be recommended by at least two members of the Lodge who are Master Masons, and shall be referred to a committee appointed by the Master, which committee shall report to the Lodge at the next regular meeting before the ballot is

taken, and should the report be unfavorable, the applicant shall be considered rejected without a ballot.

No person can be made a Mason unless he has resided one year in the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission, or produces a certificate of character from the nearest Lodge to the place of his previous residence ; nor until he has been properly proposed at one regular meeting of the Lodge, and a committee has been appointed by the Master to make the necessary enquiries into the character of the candidate, and his name, age, addition or profession and place of abode shall have been sent to all the members, in the summons for the next regular meeting, and in all cases held not less than four weeks from the date of the application, when after the committee have reported to the Lodge, in his favor, he must be balloted for, and, if approved, he may be initiated into the first degree of Masonry ; but should the report be unfavorable, he shall be considered a rejected candidate.

No Lodge can initiate a candidate whose residence is nearer the jurisdiction of another Lodge, unless by dispensation of the Grand Master, except in a town or city where there is more than one Lodge, in which case each Lodge has concurrent jurisdiction. The jurisdiction extends, in every direction, half way to the nearest Lodge.

When an applicant for initiation residing within this jurisdiction has his place of residence nearer to a Lodge in another jurisdiction, than to a private Lodge within this jurisdiction, such nearer Lodge may receive and act upon the petition of such applicant ; provided that the Grand Lodge in such other jurisdiction will grant the like privilege to private Lodges in this jurisdiction.

In case of emergency, the following alteration, as to the mode of proposing a candidate, is allowed. Any two

members of a Lodge may transmit, in writing to the Master, the usual declaration of any candidate whom they wish to propose, and the circumstances which cause the emergency ; and the Master, if the emergency be proper, shall issue a notice to every member ; appoint a committee as before provided ; and at the same time summon the Lodge to meet at a period of not less than seven clear days from the issuing of the summons, for the purpose of balloting for the candidate ; if the candidate be then approved, he may be initiated in the first degree of Masonry. The Master shall, previous to the ballot being taken, cause the said proposition, and the emergency stated, to be recorded in the minute book of the Lodge.

No person under the age of twenty-one years can be made a Mason in any Lodge, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master ; nor can any dispensation suspend the operation of the law requiring seven days' notice, or committee of enquiry, or the ballot. Every candidate must be free born, and his own master, and, at the time of initiation, be known to be in reputable circumstances. He should be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences, and have made some progress in one or the other of them ; and he must, previous to his initiation, subscribe his name at full length, to a declaration.

(For the form of this declaration : See APPENDIX.)

Every petition for initiation must be recommended by at least two members of the Lodge who are Master Masons in good standing.

A petition for initiation being presented, it is the duty of the Master before entertaining the same to be satisfied that the petitioner resides within the jurisdiction of the Lodge so petitioned.

A petition having been received, it cannot be withdrawn.

No person can be made a Mason in, or admitted a member of, a Lodge, if, on the ballot, two black balls appear against him. Some Lodges wish for no such indulgence, but require the unanimous consent of the members present; the By-laws of each Lodge must therefore guide it in this respect, but if there be two black balls, such person cannot, on any pretence, be admitted.

Every candidate on his initiation, is to solemnly promise to submit to the Constitution, and to conform to all the usages and regulations of the Craft, he must sign the By-laws of the Lodge on his initiation, a copy of which, together with a copy of the Constitution of Grand Lodge, is then presented to him.

A rejected candidate for initiation cannot be balloted for in the same, or in any other Lodge, within twelve months from the time of his rejection. This law has no reference to brethren applying for affiliation.

A violation or neglect of any of the above laws renders the offending Lodge liable to erasure, as no emergency can be allowed as a justification.

A candidate for initiation must have resided within the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission during the period of one year previous to his initiation, or he must produce a certificate of character from the Lodge nearest to his last previous place of residence. A residence for one year, not being the year immediately preceding his initiation, would not be sufficient to dispense with the necessity of procuring the certificate of character.

When a petition for initiation or affiliation is read by the Secretary, it is proper that a motion should be made

and seconded for its reception. As soon as this motion is carried, the petition becomes the property of the Lodge, and cannot afterwards be withdrawn. It may be withdrawn previous to its reception.

The name, age, addition or profession and place of abode of the candidate, must be sent to all the members of the Lodge, including the officers and also those who were present when the petition was received, and these particulars must appear in the notice calling the meeting at which the ballot is to take place, notwithstanding the fact that they may have appeared in a previous notice.

The summons for the regular meeting at which a candidate is to be balloted for must be sent to all the members at least seven days before the meeting.

It is competent for the Committee on Character to report recommending that the ballot be passed for the candidate; but the Lodge may decline to receive such a report, and may refer it back to the committee, with instructions to report definitely either in favor of or against the candidate. If the report is accepted by the Lodge, it is considered as a favorable report, and the ballot may be passed thereon.

It is unnecessary and improper to pass the ballot for a candidate, after the Committee on Character have reported unfavorably.

After the Committee on Character have reported unfavorably, the candidate is considered as rejected, and a motion to refer the report back to the committee to report at the next regular meeting is entirely out of order and should not be allowed; nor should any discussion on the report be permitted.

PROPOSITION.

See CANDIDATE. — DECLARATION. — FEES. — PETITION. —
PROPOSING MEMBERS.

For the form of proposition for initiation or affiliation :
See APPENDIX.

PROTEST.

The majority of the members present at any meeting of a Lodge duly summoned have a right to regulate their own proceedings, provided they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the Craft ; therefore no member is permitted to enter in the minute book of his Lodge a protest against any resolution or proceeding which has taken place, unless it appears to him to be contrary to the laws and usages of the Craft, and for the purpose of complaining or appealing to a higher Masonic authority.

PROXY.

Every Lodge is entitled to be represented in the Grand Lodge by its Master and Wardens, but should neither the Master nor the Wardens of a Lodge attend any communication of Grand Lodge, such Lodge, by its vote properly certified by the Master and Secretary, and under seal, may delegate any Master or Past Master entitled to a seat in Grand Lodge, to represent their Lodge ; but no proxy is valid unless it has been passed in open Lodge and the name of the brother so delegated has been written in the proxy, previously to its being signed by the Master and Secretary of the Lodge ; and no brother can represent more than three Lodges.

A proxy cannot be granted by the Master (or Wardens), and the Secretary, either as officers or individuals.

It must be granted by the Lodge and by resolution. The Master and Wardens have the right to attend Grand Lodge, not as individuals, but as the representatives of the Lodge. They may attend themselves, but they cannot delegate their powers as such representatives. It would be highly improper for the Master and the Secretary to issue a proxy without the sanction of the Lodge expressed by resolution.

The resolution appointing a proxy may be passed by the Lodge at a regular meeting or at an emergency called for that purpose, and a certified copy of the minutes of the meeting should be immediately sent to the District Deputy Grand Master, or when convenient, he may personally examine the books of the Lodge, to ascertain whether the proxy was properly granted. In the event of his finding that there has been any abuse or irregularity, he is required to proceed against the offenders and secure their punishment; and he must report that this duty of inspection has been duly performed by him.

The brother to whom a proxy is granted must be entitled of himself to a seat in the Grand Lodge. He must be a Master of some other Lodge, or a Past Master of that Lodge or some other Lodge. If he is a Past Master, he must be an affiliated member of some Lodge in the jurisdiction, and in good standing, and his name must have been duly returned to the Grand Secretary, with the other particulars required by the Constitution. (*See PAST MASTER.*)

A Past Master of a Lodge cannot represent the Lodge in Grand Lodge unless he has been duly appointed proxy.

A Warden cannot be appointed proxy.

A Lodge cannot authorize the issue of a proxy in blank. The Lodge must specify the brother whom they

delegate to act for them, and his name must be inserted in the proxy before it is signed by the Master and Secretary.

A proxy cannot be transferred by the brother to whom it is granted to another brother. The name inserted in a proxy cannot be changed except by a resolution of the Lodge.

A proxy is not required to enable the Master or the Senior Warden or Junior Warden to attend the Grand Lodge and represent their Lodge.

Lodges working under dispensation have not the right to appoint a proxy for the purpose of voting on any matter in the Grand Lodge, nor for the office of the District Deputy Grand Master of the District.

A proxy has all the power that the Master and Wardens would have if present. He may vote to the best of his judgment for the interest of the Lodge and the honor of the Craft, unless he is instructed by the Lodge, in which case he is bound to obey the expressed will of the Lodge which he represents.

No brother can represent more than three Lodges. If he represents his own Lodge as Master, he can hold only two proxies. If he is a Past Master, he can hold only three proxies.

PUBLICATION.

See PROCEEDINGS.

PUBLIC APPEARANCES.

PUBLIC CEREMONIES.

See DISPENSATION.—PROCESSIONS.

PUNISHMENT.

See ADMONITION.—ERASURE.—EXCLUSION.—EXPULSION.
—FINES.—REPRIMAND.—SUSPENSION.—TRIAL

Punishment in Masonry is inflicted in order that the character of the Institution may remain unsullied and that the offences of its members may not injuriously reflect discredit upon the reputation of the whole Fraternity. The mutual obligations of the members to the Society, and of the Society to its members, make a violation of Masonic Law an offence, and give the Society power to punish. The protection of the good and the punishment of the bad form a part of the contract entered into by the Order and each of its members.

The Masonic punishment which can be inflicted upon members of the Craft is either,

- 1.—Reprimand (Admonition or Censure).
- 2.—Suspension.
- 3.—Expulsion.

Masonic Lodges may be punished by,

- 1.—Suspension.
- 2.—Erasure.

(For particulars of these several grades of punishment, see the respective titles.)

QUALIFICATIONS.

See ADMISSION. — AGE. — CANDIDATE. — DISQUALIFICATIONS. — FREEBORN. — MAIMED CANDIDATES. — MASTER. — PROPOSING MEMBERS.

The qualifications of a candidate for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry are of three kinds, moral, mental, and physical.

The moral qualifications are that he shall neither be an atheist, an infidel, nor an irreligious libertine, that he must be virtuous in his conduct and reputable in his character, and obey the moral law. These qualifications are necessary for the respectability of the Fraternity.

The mental qualifications of a candidate are that he must be of sane mind, neither a fool, an idiot, nor a madman, but one who is responsible for his actions and able to understand the obligations and instructions of the Order, and to perform the duties of a Mason, and that he must be able to read and write, and he should be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences and have made some progress in one or the other of them. These qualifications are necessary for the security of the Fraternity.

The physical qualifications of a candidate are that he must be a man, freeborn and no bondsman but his own master, of mature age, of able body and known to be in reputable circumstances. These qualifications are necessary for the utility of the Fraternity.

(For the qualifications of the Master of a Lodge: *See* MASTER.)

QUESTIONS.

The questions asked of a candidate before the preparation for initiation are:—

1. Do you believe in the existence of a Supreme Being ?
2. Do you believe that that Supreme Being will punish vice and reward virtue ?
3. Do you believe that that Supreme Being has revealed his will to man ?

QUORUM.

At all meetings of a private Lodge whether regular or emergent—seven members of the same form a quorum—and no business can be transacted at any meeting unless at least seven members of the Lodge are present

RAISING.

See ADVANCEMENT.—DEGREES.—MASTER MASON.

The term "raised" is used to designate the reception of a candidate into the third degree of Freemasonry—that of Master Mason.

RANK.

The rank of Lodges is determined by the number of their warrant or constitution, as recorded in the books of the Grand Lodge. The lowest number has precedence.

The Grand Lodge may by a two-thirds vote constitute any brother of eminence and ability who has rendered service to the Craft and who hails from a foreign jurisdiction, an honorary member of Grand Lodge, with such rank and distinction as it may deem appropriate, and may by a like vote in recognition of eminence, ability and services rendered, confer upon any of its own members such rank and distinction as it may deem appropriate.

The rank of the officers and members of the Grand Lodge is as follows :—

- The Grand Master.
- The Deputy Grand Master.
- District Deputy Grand Master.
- Grand Senior Warden.
- Grand Junior Warden.
- Grand Chaplain.
- Grand Treasurer.
- Grand Registrar.
- Grand Secretary.
- Grand Senior Deacon.
- Grand Junior Deacon.
- Grand Superintendent of Works.

Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Assistant Grand Secretary.
Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Organist.
Assistant Grand Organist.
Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Stewards.
Grand Standard Bearers.

Past Grand Officers take rank respectively immediately after the present Grand Officers.

The privileges of Masonic rank in the Grand Lodge of Canada are restricted to those brethren who have obtained rank under this jurisdiction.

The Masters, Past Masters, and Senior and Junior Wardens of private Lodges rank in the order of the numbers of their respective Lodge warrants.

RECOGNITION.

See INFORMATION.

RECOMMENDATION.

See CERTIFICATE.—VOUCHING.

Every petition for initiation and every proposition for affiliation must be recommended by at least two members of the Lodge who are Master Masons in good standing.

This recommendation is considered as a voucher by the brethren giving it, that the candidate possesses the requisite qualifications for initiation, and that they are responsible for the truth of all the facts and statements contained in the application. All brethren should, therefore, exercise great caution in giving this recommendation. They should be fully satisfied that the statements

of the candidate as to his age, residence and other particulars, are true, and that he is, in all respects, qualified for admission.

A recommendation cannot be given by a Lodge or any Officer or member of a Lodge, to enable a Mason to proceed from Lodge to Lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to Lodges for relief.

REFRESHMENT.

It is not desirable that spirituous or fermented liquors should be placed on the table during refreshment of Lodges.

REGALIA.

See CLOTHING.

REGISTER.

See BOOKS.

REGISTRATION.

See CERTIFICATE.—VISITOR.

Every Lodge must be particularly careful in registering the names of the brethren initiated therein, and also in making the return of its members; as no person is regularly entitled to partake of the general charity unless his name be duly registered, and he shall have been at least two years a contributing member of a Lodge.

To prevent injury to individuals, by their being excluded the privileges of Masonry, through the neglect of their Lodges in not registering their names, any brother so circumstanced, on producing sufficient proof that he has paid the full fees of his Lodge, shall be capable of enjoying the full privileges of the Craft. But the offend-

ing Lodge shall be reported to the Grand Lodge, and rigorously proceeded against for neglecting to make the proper return, and detaining moneys which are the property of the Grand Lodge and which had been paid to the Lodge for specific appropriation.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

See MEETINGS.

REGULATIONS.

See GRAND LODGE.—LODGE, &C.

In the Grand Lodge alone resides the power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the Craft, and of altering, repealing and abrogating them, always taking care that the ancient landmarks of the Order are preserved.

REINSTATEMENT.

See RESTORATION.

REJECTION.

See BALLOT.—CANDIDATE.

No person can be made a Mason in, or admitted a member of a Lodge, if, on the ballot, two black balls appear against him. Some Lodges wish for no such indulgence, but require the unanimous consent of the members present; the By-laws of each Lodge must, therefore, guide it in this respect, but if there be two black balls, such person cannot, on any pretence, be admitted.

If the Committee on Character report unfavorably, the candidate is considered rejected, and it is not then proper or necessary to pass the ballot.

A rejected applicant for initiation cannot be balloted for again in the same Lodge, or in any other Lodge

within twelve months from the time of his rejection. This limitation of time refers to the ballot, and not to the application, so that it would be quite proper for the candidate to send in another application eleven months after the rejection. As the ballot could not be taken for one month after the application, the twelve months from the time of the rejection would then have expired.

A candidate who has been rejected by one Lodge is not forever debarred the privilege of applying to another Lodge for admission. If he has changed his residence, and has lived for a year in the jurisdiction of another Lodge, he may apply to that Lodge for admission, without any reference to the Lodge which rejected him.

After a rejection, no discussion of it is allowable in the Lodge, nor should any remarks whatever in relation to the candidate be permitted to be made.

A rejected applicant for affiliation may apply again to the same Lodge, or to any other Lodge at any time after his rejection. The limitation of twelve months' time, which applies to rejected candidates applying for initiation, has no reference to brethren applying for affiliation.

Where two or more Lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, it is the duty of the Secretary of each Lodge to notify the other Lodge or Lodges of every rejected application, giving the name, residence and occupation of the rejected applicant.

RELIEF.

A Mason who is in good standing, and who is a member of some Lodge, is entitled to Masonic relief in case of distress.

A member who is in arrear for dues, but not suspended, is entitled to relief.

If a brother who is in arrear for dues, but not suspended, dies, his widow is entitled to Masonic relief.

No Mason is entitled to partake of the general charity unless his name be duly registered, and unless he has been, for two years at least, a contributing member of a Lodge.

An unaffiliated Mason (that is one who is not a member of some regular Lodge) is not entitled to Masonic relief. But if a Lodge chooses to assist an unaffiliated brother, it is at liberty to do so. The principles of Masonic charity are liberal enough to include all in their operation.

The following are the rules of the Grand Lodge of Canada regarding applications for relief :

Private Lodges and Local Boards of Relief making application to Grand Lodge for aid from the Fund of Benevolence, on behalf of a brother or the relatives of a deceased brother, must comply with these rules whether the application be for the first grant or a renewal.

No grant can be made to an unaffiliated Mason or to the relatives of one who died unaffiliated.

Grand Lodge grants are considered as supplementary to those of the Lodge or Local Board making the application.

(As to the duty of the District Deputy Grand Master on relief applications, *See* DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.)

Lodges and Local Boards are to notify the District Deputy Grand Master of their intended applications for relief in due time to enable him to make his enquiries and report.

RULES OF GRAND LODGE RESPECTING GRANTS FROM
THE FUNDS OF BENEVOLENCE.

1. All applications for relief must be made upon a

printed form which will be furnished by the Grand Secretary when applied for.

2. It is imperative to answer correctly the several questions in such printed form.

3. It shall be competent for one or more private Lodges to form themselves into a local board of relief, and for such board to frame a code of By-laws and elect a chairman and a Secretary-treasurer; and when the formation of such board and its By-laws have been approved by the Board of General Purposes, the same shall be considered a duly constituted local board of relief under Grand Lodge.

4. All applications for relief shall be made either through a private Lodge, signed by the Master and Secretary thereof, with the seal of the Lodge affixed, or by a duly constituted local board of relief, signed by the Chairman and Secretary-treasurer thereof; and in no case shall an application be made through an individual brother.

5. All applications for relief shall be sent to, and be in the possession of the Grand Secretary before the first day of June, immediately preceding the annual communication of Grand Lodge.

6. All grants from the funds of benevolence shall be payable in two equal, half-yearly payments, by an order issued by the President of the Board of General Purposes, countersigned by the Grand Secretary, and drawn upon the Grand Treasurer in favor of the grantee and the Master of the Lodge or of the Secretary-treasurer of the local board of relief from which the application for such grant issued, and it shall require the endorsement upon such order of both the grantee and of said Master or Secretary-treasurer (as the case may be), before the Grand Treasurer is authorized to honor such order.

7. All private Lodges through whose Master, and all

local boards of relief through whose Secretary-treasurer such orders have been made payable, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of June, immediately preceding the annual communication of Grand Lodge, forward to the Grand Secretary a return upon a printed form, which form shall be furnished by the Grand Secretary when applied for. In such return there shall be shown in detail the whole amount of such grant or grants, made payable through such Master or Secretary-treasurer during the current fiscal year, as also the whole amount in detail of such grant or grants paid over to the grantee or grantees during that period ; together with such other information as may be required by such printed form of return. Such return shall be signed by the Master and Secretary of such Lodge, and have its seal affixed thereto, or by the Chairman and Secretary-treasurer of such local board of relief.

8. No order for any subsequent grant shall be issued until such return for preceding grants shall have been received as aforesaid and found to be correct by the committee on benevolence or Board of General Purposes.

9. A grant for which, by reason of the neglect to make such return, no order of payment for a subsequent grant has been issued within one year from the date such grant was made, shall be considered forfeited, and in order to obtain a grant a new application must be made.

10. All forms for applications and for returns are from time to time to be prepared by the Board of General Purposes.

In 1889, the Grand Lodge decided that it should be imperative for every Lodge intending to recommend an application for relief from the fund of benevolence of Grand Lodge, to pass a resolution to that effect in open

Lodge, record the same in the minute book and attach to each application for relief a copy of such resolution signed by the Master or presiding officer and Secretary of the Lodge, and having the seal of the Lodge attached thereto.

Also, that the Master of every Lodge should report to the Lodge the receipt of the orders for all grants made payable through him, and that such information should be recorded in the minutes of the Lodge.

Also, that it be made part of the duty of each District Deputy Grand Master, on the occasion of his official visit to the Lodges in his district, to ascertain whether any such Lodge intends to apply to Grand Lodge for benevolence, and if so, to see that the forms are properly filled up and to get all the information in regard to such cases that may be possible and forward the same to the Grand Secretary.

Also, that where it is impossible for a District Deputy Grand Master to reach every Lodge in his district, it shall, nevertheless, be his duty to ascertain whether benevolence is required by such Lodge, and if so, to obtain the fullest information in reference thereto.

RELIGION.

See BELIEF.

Freemasonry does not interfere with the religious opinions of its members. "Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order, provided he believes in the Glorious Architect of heaven and earth, and practise the sacred duties of morality."

REMOVAL.

A Lodge may be removed from one place to another in the same District with the consent of the District Deputy Grand Master of the District.

A Lodge cannot be removed from a place in one district to a place in another district, without the sanction of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

When it is considered desirable to remove a Lodge from its usual place of meeting to some other place, notice of motion for such removal should be given at a regular meeting, and a summons for the next regular meeting should be sent to all the members of the Lodge, stating that the question of removal would then be considered and acted upon. If the motion for removal is carried, a copy of the motion should be sent to the District Deputy Grand Master, with a certificate from the Secretary stating the number of members belonging to the Lodge, the number of members present at the meeting and the majority by which the motion was carried. The reasons for the removal, showing why it is considered desirable, should also be given. Upon the consent of the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master, being obtained, the Lodge may be removed and notice of the removal sent to the Grand Secretary.

(For removal of officers, *See OFFICERS.*)

REPEAL.

A Lodge cannot, at an emergency meeting, repeal, alter or annul a resolution passed at a previous regular meeting.

A motion to repeal a clause of the Constitution requires one year's previous notice to be given before being acted upon.

A motion to repeal a By-law requires such previous notice to be given as is specified in the By-laws.

A motion to reconsider or rescind a resolution duly passed by the Lodge, requires notice to be given at a preceding meeting.

REPRESENTATIVES.

See INSTRUCTIONS.—PROXY.—VOTING.

The representatives of a Lodge are the Master and Wardens.

Should neither the Master nor the Wardens of a Lodge be able to attend any communication of the Grand Lodge, the Lodge may appoint a Master or Past Master as proxy, and such proxy is then the representative of the Lodge.

A Lodge may give instructions to its representatives as to any matter coming before the Grand Lodge, and these instructions must be obeyed by the representatives.

REPRIMAND.

See ADMONITION.—TRIAL.

Reprimand is the lowest grade of Masonic punishment. It can only be inflicted after due trial and conviction, and when voted by a majority of the members present. The reprimand is to be delivered by the Master in open Lodge, as a punishment for the offence of which the brother has been found guilty.

RESIDENCE.

See CANDIDATE.—JURISDICTION.—PROPOSING MEMBERS.

The place of residence of a candidate for initiation, or an applicant for affiliation, must be inserted in the sum-

mons sent to all the members of the Lodge, for the meeting at which the ballot is to be taken.

A candidate cannot be initiated unless he has resided for one year in the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission, except he produces a certificate of character from the Lodge nearest to the place of his previous residence.

The year's residence required previous to initiation means a residence for the year immediately preceding the initiation. A residence for any other year would not be sufficient to dispense with the necessity of producing the required certificate of character. A temporary absence from home during the year does not affect the question of residence. A man's residence is his home or domicile, his usual place of abode, or where his family lives, although his business may require him to be away from home frequently, or for lengthened periods.

A Lodge cannot initiate a candidate who resides in the jurisdiction of another Lodge, without a dispensation from the Grand Master for that purpose having been first obtained. The jurisdiction of Lodges as to residence extends in every direction from the Lodge room half-way to the nearest Lodge, in a direct or air line.

In a city or town where there is more than one Lodge, each Lodge therein has concurrent jurisdiction.

RESIGNATION.

See DIMIT.—OFFICERS.—WITHDRAWAL.

The resignation of a member dissolves all connection between himself and his former Lodge, but it does not at all affect his general relations with the Fraternity, or his obligatory duties as a Mason.

No member should be allowed to resign unless he is in good standing and free from all charges and his dues paid.

Whenever a member of a Lodge resigns, he is entitled to be furnished with a certificate of his standing or dimit.

Any officer of a warranted Lodge may resign his office with the consent of the Lodge, and upon his resignation being accepted if the office is an elected one, the Lodge shall fill the vacancy by an election at the next regular meeting after notice of such election has been sent to all the members of that Lodge; and if the office is an appointed one, the Master may fill the vacancy by his appointment at once. Provided that no brother shall be entitled to past rank in any office, unless he has served a full term of twelve months in such office.

In case of death, or removal from office, of any officer of a private Lodge, the vacancy shall be filled as above provided.

(For the form of resignation, See APPENDIX.)

RESTORATION.

The Grand Lodge, as the Supreme Masonic tribunal, may restore or reinstate any suspended or expelled Mason within its jurisdiction, whenever the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant such an exercise of prerogative.

When a District Deputy Grand Master is satisfied that any brother has been unjustly or illegally suspended, removed or excluded from any of his Masonic functions or privileges, by a Lodge within his district, he may order him to be immediately restored.

If the Lodge or any member of the Lodge feels aggrieved at the order of restoration made by the District Deputy Grand Master, an appeal against such order may be made to the Grand Lodge.

A member suspended for non-payment of dues shall be immediately restored by the Lodge without a fresh

ballot, on payment being made of all arrears owing at the time of his suspension, and of the regular Lodge dues for the period he was so suspended, notice thereof being given to the Grand Secretary, and the District Deputy Grand Master of the district in which the Lodge is situated.

A Lodge has not the power to restore an expelled Mason to membership, nor to his former rights and privileges in Masonry.

A suspended Mason may be restored by the Grand Lodge or by the Lodge which suspended him.

A suspended Mason (unless suspended for non-payment of dues), seeking restoration, shall petition the Lodge by which he was suspended for his restoration. The petition shall be received at a regular meeting of the Lodge, and shall lie over until the next regular meeting thereafter before final action thereon.

The Secretary of the Lodge shall notify all the members of the Lodge of such petition, at least one week before the meeting at which the question of restoration is to be voted upon.

The vote on the restoration shall be by ballot; and it shall require a majority of two-thirds of the members present for its adoption.

If the Lodge has ceased to exist, the petition may be made direct to the Grand Lodge.

Any Mason suspended for non-payment of dues seeking re-instatement, shall, on payment of dues, be restored to membership in accordance with the Constitution of Grand Lodge, without presenting such petition; *Provided* that if the Lodge from which a Mason shall have been suspended for non-payment of dues has ceased to exist, a petition for re-instatement may be made to the Grand Lodge.

Definite suspension shall expire by limitation ; and any Mason so suspended shall be entitled to resume membership and all the rights and privileges thereof, at the expiration of the time defined in his sentence, without vote or other action on the part of the Lodge.

In all cases of restoration by the Grand Lodge, the restored brother resumes the status of a non-affiliated brother.

In all cases of restoration by a private Lodge, the brother is restored to all his Masonic rights and privileges, including membership in his Lodge.

Whenever the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master, on a review of the trial or other proceedings of a Lodge, resulting in the suspension of a Mason, shall reverse or annul the judgment of said proceedings, or shall order a new trial, the accused shall be thereby restored to all his rights, privileges and membership. When a case is remanded for new trial, no amendment shall be made to the original charges, unless the accused have due and timely notice thereof.

(For the form of petition for restoration, *See* APPENDIX.)

RETURNS.

See ARREARS.—BOOKS.—CERTIFICATES.—FEES.

The returns of Lodges required to be made to the Grand Lodge are necessary in order that the Grand Lodge may be made acquainted with the condition of its subordinate Lodges, and the progress of the Order within its jurisdiction.

Each return should give all the particulars of the work of the Lodge since the date of the previous return, the names of all brethren initiated, with the age, residence

and occupation of each; the dates of the proposal, initiation, passing and raising; the names of all brethren joining, the Lodges from which they hail and the date of affiliation, and all deaths, resignations and suspensions. There should also be a synopsis of the membership of the Lodge, showing the number of members on the last return, the additions and deductions since, and the present number of members. The fees due to the Grand Lodge should be sent with the return to the Grand Secretary.

Each return should be signed by the Master and Secretary, and sealed with the seal of the Lodge. It is the retiring Master and Secretary who should sign the return for the half-year ending with their official term, and not the newly elected Master and Secretary.

It is the duty of the District Deputy Grand Master to see that the returns of the Lodges in his District have been regularly sent to the Grand Secretary, with the fees and dues that may have accrued, and on the refusal or neglect of a Lodge to make such returns and payments, he may suspend such Lodge.

No brother is permitted to attend the Grand Lodge as Master, Past Master, or Warden, until his name and appointment have been duly returned and transmitted to the Grand Secretary's office.

Should any Lodge have neglected to make its returns and payments to the Grand Lodge for more than one year, the Master, Wardens or other representatives of such Lodge, can not be permitted to attend any meeting of the Grand Lodge until such returns and payments shall have been completed.

Each Lodge is to make its returns and payments semi-annually to the Grand Secretary, and in case of neglect for more than one year to make such returns and pay-

ments, or if the Lodge does not meet during that period, it is liable to be erased. The Master and Wardens, or other representative of any Lodge which shall have neglected for more than one year to make such returns and payments to the Grand Lodge, are thereby disqualified from attending the Grand Lodge or sitting upon any committee until those returns and payments shall have been completed.

A private Lodge failing to make its returns and payments as aforesaid for the space of one year after the same are due, may be summoned to show cause why it should not be suspended, or why its warrant should not be withdrawn or declared forfeited.

Each Lodge is to annually make a return to the Grand Secretary, of the Master, Wardens, and Past Masters of the Lodge, including all members who claim to be entitled to attend in Grand Lodge as Past Masters, as having served the office of Master in some other Lodge, specifying the Lodge in which each of such Past Masters has served the office of Master ; and no brother is permitted to attend in Grand Lodge, unless his name appears in some such return.

Every Lodge must be particularly careful in registering the names of the brethren initiated therein, and also in making the return of its members ; as no person is regularly entitled to partake of the general charity unless his name be duly registered, and he shall have been at least two years a contributing member of a Lodge.

To prevent injury to individuals, by their being excluded the privileges of Masonry, through the neglect of their Lodges in not registering their names, any brother so circumstanced, on producing sufficient proof that he has paid the full fees of his Lodge, shall be capable of enjoy-

ing the full privileges of the Craft. But the offending Lodge shall be reported to the Grand Lodge and rigorously proceeded against for neglecting to make the proper return, and detaining moneys which are the property of the Grand Lodge, and which has been paid to the Lodge for specific appropriation.

Every brother is entitled to a Grand Lodge certificate, immediately upon being registered in the books of the Grand Lodge, for which certificate the Lodge shall pay two dollars. Each Lodge, therefore, when it makes a return of the Masons whom it has initiated, shall, in addition to the registration fee, make a remittance of the money for the certificates.

Every return or other document upon which a Grand Lodge Certificate is to be issued, must specify not only the date of initiation, but also the days on which the brother was advanced to the second and third degrees.

All applications for Grand Lodge Certificates must be made to the Grand Secretary ; and if the name of the brother wishing for the certificate has not previously been registered, the money payable on registration must be transmitted at the same time, as no certificate can, on any account, be issued until such money has been paid.

RIGHTS.

See PRIVILEGES.

The rights of a member of a Lodge are :—

To attend his Lodge and take part in its proceedings.

To vote upon all questions brought before the Lodge.

To cast his ballot for or against all candidates for admission without giving any reason therefor.

To visit any Lodge while it is not engaged in private business.

To a fair trial, if accused of any Masonic offence.

To appeal to the Grand Lodge.

To be relieved and comforted, if in want, sickness or distress.

To Masonic burial, by his Lodge, if practicable, or by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he may die.

To withdraw from the Lodge, if not under charges or sentence.

A brother cannot by mere resolution of the Lodge be deprived of his rights and privileges as a Mason.

RITUAL.

The ritual of Freemasonry comprises the forms of opening and closing a Lodge, of initiating, passing and raising, and of conducting the other peculiar ceremonies of the Order.

All Lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs ; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working, is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among Freemasons, some members of every Lodge should be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as may be convenient.

A Lodge cannot lawfully work any ritual but that authorized by the Grand Lodge to which it is subordinate.

It is not correct work to initiate, pass or raise two or more candidates together.

RULES OF ORDER.

See GENERAL BUSINESS.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Rules of order for the proper conduct of the business of a Lodge may be specified in the By-laws of a Lodge. Where they are not so specified, all discussion is regulated by the direction of the Master.

The following rules of order may be found useful as a guide :—

1. Every brother, desirous of speaking, shall stand up in his place, and address himself to the Master.

2. When two or more brethren rise to speak at the same time, the Master shall decide as to the one who, in his opinion, is entitled to the floor.

3. No brother shall speak twice on the same question, unless by permission of the Master.

4. No brother shall be so unmasonic as to interrupt another while speaking, or disturb him by hissing, applauding, unnecessary coughing, loud whispering, or other unseemly noise.

5. No personal or abusive remarks, or other improper language, shall be used by any brother in debate.

6. Points of order decided by the Master are not debatable.

7. If the Master indicate a desire to speak while a brother is on the floor, that brother shall immediately sit down, that the Master may be heard.

8. All brethren shall observe the first call of the gavel.

9. No visitor shall speak on any question, unless by permission of the Master.

The use of the technicality known as "the previous question," is not Masonic.

The Master has charge of all debates in Lodge, and may close them when he chooses.

A resolution once adopted by a private Lodge cannot be re-considered or rescinded without notice thereof given at a preceding meeting.

RULING LODGE.

See MASTER.—PAST MASTER.—WARDENS.

SCRUTINEERS.

See ELECTION.

Two or three scrutineers of the ballot should be appointed by the Master, at the election of the officers of a Lodge, before the voting commences. It is the duty of the scrutineers to count the votes for each candidate, and to report the result to the Master. They shall report the total number of votes in the Lodge, the number necessary to a choice (being a majority of all the votes present), and the number of votes cast for each candidate.

It is no part of the duty of the scrutineers to declare any candidate elected. They should report the result of the ballot, as above, and the Master then declares the candidate who has the majority duly elected, or if no candidate has received a majority, he declares that there has been no choice, and he directs another ballot to be taken.

In Grand Lodge, at the election of officers, twelve scrutineers are appointed, who must not be Grand Lodge officers or nominees for office or members of the Board of General Purposes. Their duty is to make a correct report of the result of the ballot through the brother first named. They act in sections of threes, to whom are allotted separate parcels of ballots and before entering on their duties they solemnly pledge themselves to perform the same truly and faithfully.

SEAL.

The use of the Seal of the Grand Lodge is strictly limited to official Grand Lodge documents issued by the Grand Master or by the Grand Secretary with the authority of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge. It

should not be used, nor should any imitation of it be used on circulars or correspondence of the District Deputy Grand Masters.

Every Lodge must have a Masonic seal, to be affixed to all documents proper to be issued.

An impression of the seal must be sent to the Grand Secretary, and whenever the seal is changed, an impression of the new seal must also be sent to that officer.

Where it is practicable, the seal should contain either a symbolical or an allegorical allusion to the name of the Lodge.

SECRECY.

See BALLOT.

Secrecy is one of the first duties enjoined upon every Mason. Everything that takes place in a Lodge is to be kept secret from those who are not Masons.

Any improper revelation of the proceedings of a Lodge, or of any part of Masonry, which is directed to be kept secret, is a Masonic offence, and renders the offender liable to Masonic discipline.

No brother shall presume to print, or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any Lodge or any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such Lodge, without the direction of the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master, under pain of being expelled from the Order. This law is not to extend to the writing, printing, or publishing of any notice or summons issued to the members of a Lodge, by the authority of the Master, or the proceedings of any festival or public meeting at which persons not Masons are permitted to be present.

Any brother who violates the secrecy of the ballot on candidates for initiation or membership, by stating how he voted or intended to vote, or by endeavouring to ascertain how a brother voted, or if he should be aware and mention it to another brother, renders himself liable to expulsion.

SECRETARY.

See MINUTES.—OFFICERS.

The Secretary of a Lodge is the officer who records the proceedings and conducts the correspondence of a Lodge. Next to the Master, the Secretary is the most important officer of a Lodge, as upon his efficiency and the proper performance of his duties depend, in a great measure, the welfare and prosperity of the Lodge.

The Secretary is one of the elective officers of the Lodge. He is elected annually, and holds office until his successor is regularly elected and installed. It is the duty of the retiring Secretary to sign the grand Lodge return for the half-year ending with his term of office.

A Lodge may, by a special By-law, invest its Master with the privilege of appointing the Secretary. This By-law must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting regularly convened for the consideration thereof.

The duties of the Secretary of a Lodge are generally defined in the By-laws. The following draft of a By-law for this purpose may be found useful :—

“The Secretary shall be exempt from the payment of all Lodge dues. He shall keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Lodge, and preserve in order all papers and documents belonging thereto. He shall keep a correct register of the members, and of their respective

accounts with the Lodge, and an account showing the fees and dues received for, and payable to, the Grand Lodge. He shall sign all authorized certificates, and affix the Lodge Seal thereto; issue all necessary notices and summonses for meetings, &c.; countersign all orders and charges of the Master; prepare all returns required by the Grand Lodge; notify the members of every committee of their appointment, and the nature of their duties; receive all moneys paid by members or others to the Lodge, and pay the same to the Treasurer before the next regular meeting; and discharge all other duties appertaining to the office of Secretary."

Where two or more Lodges have concurrent jurisdiction it is the duty of the Secretary of each Lodge to notify the other Lodge or Lodges of every rejected application, giving the name, residence and occupation of the rejected applicant.

SENIOR WARDEN.

See MASTER.—OFFICERS.—PAST MASTER.—WARDENS.

The Senior Warden is an elective officer of the Lodge next in rank to the Master. His jewel of office is the level, indicating equality, and that the duties of his station ought to be exercised with strict impartiality.

Regularity of attendance at the meetings of the Lodge is an essential duty of this officer, as, in the absence of the Master, he is to rule the Lodge, and, in his presence, he is to assist him in its government.

The Senior Warden is elected annually, and holds office until his successor is elected and installed. The Lodge By-Laws generally provide that, beyond the regular duties appertaining to this office, the Senior Warden shall keep an inventory of the jewels, paraphernalia and furniture of the Lodge, cause them to be properly insured

against loss by fire, and especially see to their safe-keeping.

If the Master should die, or be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the Senior Warden acts as Master in summoning the Lodge until a new Master is elected.

If the Master be not present, and if no Past Master of the Lodge be present, the Senior Warden may rule the Lodge, and conduct all the ordinary business of the Lodge; but he cannot confer any degrees.

While ruling the Lodge, the Senior Warden sits in the east, but not in the Master's chair. The Master's chair can only be taken by an installed Master or Past Master, so that a seat should be provided for the Senior Warden when acting as Master, and placed immediately in front of the Master's chair. The Junior Warden remains in his proper place, and the Acting Master appoints some brother to act as Senior Warden *pro tempore*.

SENTENCE.

See TRIAL.

SERVICE.

See SUMMONS.—TRIAL.

When charges are preferred against a brother, the summons to appear and a copy of the charges should be personally served upon the accused brother. If personal service cannot be effected, by reason of the brother being out of the jurisdiction, or his residence being unknown, service will be sufficient if the papers are sent to the brother by mail, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, or left at his last known place of residence, or with a grown-up member of his family.

The service of a summons to appear made on a brother

in another jurisdiction is good service for all Masonic purposes.

Service on a brother who, at the time, is undergoing imprisonment as a convict is good service, and forms no ground for an appeal against his suspension.

SERVING BRETHREN.

Serving brethren may be initiated without the payment of any fee, provided that a dispensation for that purpose is first obtained from the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master.

SEVEN DAYS' NOTICE.

See EMERGENCY.

SIGNATURE.

Every brother must sign the by-laws of the Lodge on the day of his initiation.

A brother affiliating with a Lodge must sign the By-laws of the Lodge after he has been balloted for and accepted.

Every brother to whom a Grand Lodge Certificate is granted must sign his name in the margin thereof, or it will not be valid. This should be done in the presence of the Master or the Secretary of the Lodge. If the brother has removed to a distance before he has received his certificate, the certificate should be sent to the Master of the nearest Lodge, who will deliver it to the brother on his making personal application for it, and signing it in his presence.

The signature should be in the usual handwriting of the brother. It then becomes a means of identifying the brother who is the true owner, in case the certificate should be lost and come into the possession of one not entitled to it.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

See EMERGENCY.—MEETINGS.

SPECIFICATIONS.

See CHARGES.—TRIAL.—FORMS.

STRIKING FROM ROLL.

See ERASURE.—EXPULSION.—SUSPENSION.

SUMMONS.

(For forms of summons, *See* APPENDIX.)

A summons for every Lodge meeting, whether regular or emergent, should be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Lodge. It should contain a notice of the place where, and the time when, the Lodge is to be held, and a statement of the principal business proposed to be transacted and the degrees to be conferred.

To constitute a legal notice or summons for any Lodge meeting, seven clear days must elapse between the notice and the meeting.

A copy of every summons, whether for a regular or emergent meeting, issued to the members of a Lodge, must be sent to the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the Lodge is situated.

When a brother applying for affiliation is to be balloted for, his name, occupation and place of abode, and the name and number of the Lodge of which he is or was last a member, or in which he was initiated, must be sent to all members of the Lodge, in the summons issued for the meeting at which the ballot is to be taken.

When a candidate for initiation is to be balloted for, his name, age, addition or profession and place of abode must be sent to all the members of the Lodge in the sum-

mons issued for the meeting at which the ballot is to be taken.

In case any of these particulars should not be stated in the summons, the Master would be justified in postponing the ballot until the proper notices should have been sent.

The Grand Master may summon any Lodge or brother to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of such Lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If the summons be not complied with, nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, such summons is to be repeated as a peremptory summons; if such last summons be not attended to, such Lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the Grand Lodge.

The District Deputy Grand Master may summon any Lodge or brother within his district to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of such Lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If the summons is not complied with, nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and in case of contumacy he may suspend the Lodge or brother until the next communication of the Grand Lodge, or until the decision of the Grand Master shall be made known thereon.

The Board of General Purposes may summon any Lodge or brother to attend it, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of the Lodge, or the certificate of the brother. If such Lodge or brother do not comply, nor give sufficient reason for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and in case of contumacy, the Lodge or brother shall be suspended, and the proceedings notified to the Grand Lodge.

If any Lodge, or its Master and Wardens, be summoned to attend, or to produce its warrant, books, papers or accounts to the Grand Master, his Deputy, the District Deputy Grand Master, or any board or committee authorized by the Grand Lodge, and do not comply nor give sufficient reason for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued ; and, in case of contumacy, such Lodge may be suspended, and the proceedings notified to the Grand Lodge.

When a Lodge is suspended, all its members are placed under Masonic disabilities, unless some special exception is made by a dispensation from the Grand Master.

SUNDAY.

It is not proper to hold a Lodge meeting on a Sunday.

SUSPENSION.

See CHARGES.—GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.—OFFENCES.—TRIAL.

Suspension is a Masonic punishment; by which a brother is temporarily deprived of his rights and privileges as a Mason.

Suspension may be definite or indefinite in the period of its duration.

Indefinite suspension for any offence subjects an offender, during such suspension, to an absolute deprivation of all the rights, privileges and benefits of Masonry, to the offender and his family.

Definite suspension is for a certain limited period, at the expiration of which the brother is restored to his former standing, without any special action by the Lodge. Definite suspension cannot be inflicted for a longer period

than three years, nor for a shorter period than three months.

Suspension for non-payment of dues is terminated by the payment of all arrears of dues.

A Lodge or a brother may be suspended by the Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Master or the Board of General Purposes, for contumacy, or for non-attendance on a peremptory summons, or for not complying with an order regularly made by some competent Masonic authority.

A suspension by the Grand Master is to be reported to the Grand Lodge, and it remains in force until removed by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

The District Deputy Grand Master may hear and determine any subject of Masonic complaint on being specially authorized to do so by the Grand Lodge, and may proceed to admonition or suspension.

A suspension by the District Deputy Grand Master is to be reported to the Grand Master and it remains in force until the decision of the Grand Master shall be made known thereon, or until the next communication of the Grand Lodge. It may be removed by the Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Master, the Board of General Purposes or the Grand Lodge.

The Board of General Purposes may hear and determine all subjects of Masonic complaint or irregularity respecting Lodges or individual Masons, when regularly brought before it and may proceed to admonition or suspension. Its decision is final, unless an appeal be made to the Grand Lodge.

A suspension by the Board of General Purposes is to be reported to the Grand Lodge, and it remains in force until removed by the Board or by the Grand Lodge.

A suspended Lodge places all its members under Masonic disability, except by special dispensation to be granted by the Grand Master only.

Every Lodge has the power of suspending a member for the commission of any Masonic offence or for non-payment of dues, and in cases of a serious nature, the Lodge may recommend to Grand Lodge that the offender be expelled. The proceedings are to be in strict conformity with the regulations adopted by Grand Lodge for the government of Masonic trials. The name of every brother suspended, together with the cause of his suspension, shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, and also to the District Deputy Grand Master.

A member under suspension by his Lodge is not eligible for admission to any other Lodge.

Suspension for any cause is a deprivation of all the brother's Masonic rights and privileges for the time during which the suspension is in force.

A brother who dies while under suspension cannot be buried with Masonic honors, nor is his widow or his family entitled, as of right, to any Masonic relief.

If a brother is a member of two or more Lodges and is suspended by one Lodge, he is suspended from all, and he cannot attend or visit any Lodge while he is suspended.

A suspension by a Lodge or other competent Masonic authority in another jurisdiction, affects the standing of the suspended brother wherever he may go, and it must be respected everywhere by all Masonic Lodges and brethren.

If a brother who is a member of two Lodges in different jurisdictions is suspended by one Lodge, he is suspended from both.

258 SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

The Master of a Lodge has no power to suspend a brother.

A Lodge cannot suspend a brother without proper notice and due trial.

The removal of a suspension restores the brother to all his rights and privileges as a Mason, including membership in his Lodge.

Every Lodge must communicate to the Grand Secretary and to the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the Lodge is situated, all suspensions as they may severally occur.

A brother who has been suspended for unmasonic conduct is not liable to his Lodge for dues accruing during the period of his suspension.

SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Any member of a Lodge who may be in arrears for dues to such Lodge may be proceeded against and suspended in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws of such Lodge in respect of the same, and the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

In case no provision has been made in the By-laws of a Lodge for notice to and procedure against a member for non-payment of dues, the following procedure may be adopted.

Where the dues of a member remain unpaid for twelve months, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Lodge to read out the name of the member in default, after which a special summons shall be sent to the defaulter, giving a statement of the amount of dues in arrear, and calling upon him to appear at the next regular meeting of the Lodge, to show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues.

The summons shall be deemed to be duly served if it is sent by mail to the last known address of such member.

If the member in default shall not have paid the amount of his dues before the next regular meeting, and no excuse be offered such as the Lodge may deem sufficient, the Master shall forthwith declare such brother suspended for non-payment of dues, and the Secretary shall notify the brother of such suspension.

If any excuse be offered, the Lodge shall decide by a majority vote whether the same is sufficient or not.

Notice of suspension shall be sent to the Grand Secretary and the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the Lodge is situated.

A member suspended for non-payment of dues shall be immediately restored by the Lodge without a fresh ballot, on payment being made of all arrears owing at the time of his suspension, and of such further sum, if any, as the Lodge may require not exceeding the amount of the regular Lodge dues for the period he was so suspended, notice thereof being given to the Grand Secretary, and the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the Lodge is situated. The Lodge may remit the whole or any part of the arrears, or the dues accruing during his suspension, after notice of such motion has been given to the members of the Lodge.

A brother cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues unless he has been duly summoned to show cause why he should not be suspended; should no attention be paid to the summons, the case would go by default; but if the brother attend, he has a right to a trial.

A brother who is suspended for non-payment of dues cannot attend or visit any Lodge during the period of his suspension.

260 SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

A Lodge may remit the dues of a brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues (or may remit part of the arrears on payment of the remainder) and restore the brother to good standing; but, in such a case, the Lodge is responsible to the Grand Lodge for the whole of the Grand Lodge dues, payable to the Grand Lodge in respect of such brother, which accrued during the period of suspension.

If a brother who is a member of two or more Lodges is suspended by one Lodge for non-payment of dues, he is suspended from all.

If a brother is a member of two Lodges in different jurisdictions and is suspended by one Lodge for non-payment of dues, he is suspended from both.

Suspension for non-payment of dues, by competent Masonic authority, in a foreign jurisdiction, affects the standing of the brother suspended, wherever he may be.

A By-law which deprives a member who may be in arrears for dues, but not suspended, of the right to speak or vote on any question before the Lodge, is illegal and void.

TAX.*See* ASSESSMENT.**TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.***See* JURISDICTION.**TEST.***See* VISITOR.**TESTIMONY.***See* TRIAL.**TIE VOTE.***See* VOTING.**TIME.**

Seven clear days' notice is required to be given to hold a Lodge of emergency.

Four weeks must elapse from the time of the reception of the application of a brother for affiliation, before he can be balloted for.

Four weeks must elapse from the time of the reception of the application of a candidate for initiation, before he can be balloted for, except in cases of emergency. (*See* EMERGENCY.)

One month must elapse from the reception of one degree, before the next degree can be conferred, except by dispensation from the Grand Master. This month is a lunar month, or four weeks, and not a calendar month.

A rejected applicant for initiation cannot be again balloted for, within twelve months from the time of his rejection.

Twenty-one days notice of appeal to the Grand Lodge must be given to the Grand Secretary.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer of a Lodge is an elective officer. He is elected annually by the Lodge by ballot. His duties are specified in the By-laws of the Lodge. In general, he is to receive all moneys of the Lodge, take proper care of them, and pay them out on the order of the Master, countersigned by the Secretary, and keep an accurate account of his receipts and disbursements.

A Lodge may require its Treasurer to give security for the faithful discharge of his duties. The security should be in the shape of a bond, with two solvent sureties, for an amount sufficient to secure the Lodge against possible loss. The amount of the bond is generally double the amount of the largest sum remaining in the hands of the Treasurer at any time.

A Treasurer can only be relieved of his Masonic responsibility for the funds entrusted to his keeping by payment in full, unless, in case of a defaulting Treasurer, the Lodge have expressly agreed to some compromise or settlement. A Treasurer in default is liable to suspension or expulsion.

TRIAL.

See APPEAL.—CHARGES.—FORMS IN APPENDIX.—JURISDICTION.—SERVICE.—SUMMONS.—SUSPENSION.

The following rules and directions are prescribed for regulating the manner of submitting and proceeding with the trial of Masonic offences other than that of non-payment of dues.

CHARGES AND OTHER SPECIFICATIONS.

All charges of unmasonic conduct shall be made in writing, with particulars specifying with reasonable certainty the character of the offence alleged, and the time and place of its commission, as near as may be practicable, and be signed by the accuser, who must be an affiliated Master Mason, in good standing.

All charges and particulars shall be filed with the Secretary of the Lodge, who shall forthwith notify all the members of the Lodge that such charges have been received and that they will be read at the next regular meeting, which shall be held not less than eight days after the charges have been received, and at such meeting the charges shall be read in open Lodge.

The trial of charges may proceed at any meeting appointed for that purpose, and continue until completed; and in case the trial be not completed at one meeting, it may be continued at any subsequent meeting to which the same may be postponed. Notice of any postponement or adjournment shall be given to all parties concerned.

RECEIVING CHARGES, PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS, NOTICES, &c.

When charges shall be presented and read as provided above, the Lodge shall decide by a majority vote whether the charges shall be accepted, and the accused brother be placed on trial, or the charges be dismissed; when decided in the affirmative, the charges cannot be withdrawn, except for cause shown, and by the vote of two-thirds of the members present; such charges shall not be amended except by a majority vote, of which proposed amendment the accused shall have due notice.

Immediately upon the acceptance of charges by a Lodge, the Master shall appoint the time and place for trial; and it shall be the duty of the Master to cause the accused to be served with a duly attested copy of the charges and particulars, and notice stating the time and place appointed for the trial thereof; provided always, that the accused shall be entitled to reasonable time and opportunity to prepare his defence.

If the accused shall neglect or refuse to attend in person, or by some brother authorized in writing to act as his counsel, after notice has been duly served on him, or if notice cannot be served on him personally by reason of his residence being unknown or beyond the limits of the District in which the Lodge is located, then a copy of such notice shall be sent to him by mail, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, or left at his last known place of residence, or with a grown-up member of his family; and upon proof that the notice has been sent to him, or left for him as above prescribed, the Lodge, at the time in such notice specified, may proceed without his presence, and conduct the proceedings to a final issue; provided that at least one regular meeting shall intervene between the time of mailing, sending or leaving such notice, and any action by the Lodge in pursuance thereof; in such cases the Lodge shall appoint a competent brother to act as counsel for, or representative of, the accused.

In every case where a flagrant offence shall be committed by any Mason present while the Lodge is at labor, the foregoing rules requiring notice and delay may be dispensed with, and the Master may order the offending brother to show cause *instantly* why he should not be punished, and may in his discretion proceed

to permit the Lodge to proceed to trial and suspension.

TRIAL, WITNESSES AND TESTIMONY.

Witnesses in Masonic trials, who are Masons, shall be mentally competent, and in good standing in the Fraternity, and may be affiliated or non-affiliated brethren.

Every Mason shall give his testimony upon his honor as a Mason.

All witnesses in Masonic trials, who are not Masons, shall be any persons of sound mind, of such religious belief as to feel the obligations of an oath, and they shall solemnly pledge themselves to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The evidence of such persons must be received with caution when disputed by the accused, and in fact, should be admitted only when their evidence cannot be supplied by a Mason, unless in cases requiring corroborative testimony.

The evidence of both the accused and the accuser, if offered, shall be received in any Masonic trial. The status of a Mason under charges is not affected until after conviction.

The testimony of witnesses, who are Masons, may be taken in open Lodge, or by a special committee appointed by the Master. Witnesses who are not Masons shall be examined only by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Master. In either case, the accused, and the accuser, in person or by a brother Mason as counsel or representative, shall be entitled to be present and propound such relevant questions as they may desire.

The testimony of any witness, unable to attend the Lodge or a committee, may be taken by a deposition before a properly authorized person, who must be a Mason

appointed for the purpose, due notice of the time and place having first been given.

It shall be the duty of the accused and accuser to secure the attendance of their respective witnesses who are not Masons ; and through the Master and Secretary of the Lodge, they may, when necessary, summon for such purpose any resident Mason, whether he be a member of the Lodge or not.

When testimony is taken in open Lodge, the Lodge shall be opened in the first degree ; but the decision as to guilt or innocence, and the question of punishment, shall be severally determined in and by a Lodge of Master Masons.

The Master shall decide all questions arising as to the relevancy of the evidence, and the regularity of the proceedings ; and the Secretary, or other person appointed for that purpose by the Master, shall take down in writing all the evidence submitted by both the prosecution and defence, and note all objections made by either party, and the rulings of the Master ; and the record thereof shall be fyled among the archives of the Lodge ; and the main facts of the case shall be entered upon the Lodge records.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the accused and the accuser in person, or their counsel or representative, may, if they desire, address such relevant remarks to the Lodge upon the merits of the case as may be deemed proper ; after which the accused and the accuser shall retire from the Lodge. Any member entitled to vote may express his views of the case, and of the law and the facts involved ; and no brother shall be permitted to withdraw from the Lodge until after final action, except for urgent cause, and by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

When a committee is appointed, as before mentioned, it shall consist of not less than three members of the Lodge, either of whom, if objected to by either of the parties for cause to be fully explained by the objecting party, may be removed by the Master and another appointed.

Every such committee shall convene and select from their number a chairman and secretary ; and, when so organized, shall have power, through the Master and Secretary of the Lodge, to summon before them the accused and accuser, with their respective witnesses.

The proceedings of such committee shall be governed by the foregoing provisions as far as applicable. The duties of the Master and Secretary of the Lodge above prescribed shall apply to, and may be discharged by, the chairman and secretary of the committee.

The committee may sit whenever and as often as it may deem best for the interests of Masonry and the full investigation of the complaints before them : provided, that every trial begun shall be prosecuted with as much despatch as the law governing the same, and full justice to the accused and accuser, will permit.

When the committee have concluded their labors, they shall report their proceedings and all the evidence to the Lodge ; and upon the retirement of the accused and accuser, any member of the Lodge present may express his views of the case ; and any portion or the whole of the evidence shall be read, as he may require, to enable him to come to a decision.

A brother against whom charges have been preferred may deny or admit any portion or the whole of the charges and specifications.

In case the accused brother shall plead guilty, such a plea may be accepted as evidence, and shall render the

taking of further proof unnecessary ; but such plea shall not excuse the Lodge from voting upon the question of guilt or innocence.

No visitor shall attend the Lodge or committee for any purpose other than giving evidence during any of the proceedings of a Masonic trial, unless permission be granted by the Master, or by the Lodge, or by the committee when the proceedings are before a committee.

If a trial is not finished at the meeting at which it is commenced, the accused brother should have notice of the adjournment, and he should be specially summoned to attend at each and every meeting, when the trial is to be proceeded with or when the sentence is to be passed.

JUDGMENT.

Upon conclusion of the trial, the question of "guilty" or "not guilty" shall be immediately and distinctly put by the Master, upon each charge in its order, which shall be voted upon separately ; and every member present shall be required to vote by ballot ; and it shall require a vote of a majority of said members to sustain any charge.

If any charge shall be sustained, the accused shall be then and there declared guilty, and the Master shall put the question as to whether the accused shall be indefinitely suspended, or suspended for a definite time, or reprimanded. Each of these questions shall be put separately, in the above order, if necessary, and shall be decided by a majority of the members present ; and every member present shall be required to vote by ballot. The Lodge may also, by a like vote, recommend to the Grand Lodge that the offender be expelled.

The balloting should be done by each member writing his decision on a slip of paper, as "guilty" or "not guilty ;" and on the other questions "yes" or "no."

These slips are then collected by the Deacons and counted by scrutineers appointed for that purpose.

When any Mason, after due trial shall be found guilty of unmasonic conduct, punishment shall follow, which shall be proportionate to the offence. When any Mason shall have been suspended by the Lodge, he shall be notified of such action by the Secretary, who shall also immediately report the same to the Grand Secretary. When any brother shall have been acquitted, he shall be notified of the same by the Master in open Lodge, as well as by the Secretary in writing.

PUNISHMENT.

The Masonic punishment which shall be inflicted by chartered Lodges for unmasonic conduct, after due trial and conviction, shall be, in the discretion of the Lodge, either indefinite suspension, definite suspension or reprimand.

Suspension for any offence subjects an offender, during such suspension, to an absolute deprivation of all the rights, privileges and benefits of Masonry, to the offender and his family.

Suspension shall require the vote of a majority of the members present, and the penalty and the period of suspension may be voted on together or separately: provided, that no definite suspension shall be voted for a longer term than three years, nor for a less time than three months.

Reprimand shall be the least Masonic punishment, and shall only be inflicted after due trial and conviction, and when voted by a majority of the members present; the reprimand shall be administered in open Lodge by the Master.

TRUSTEES.

It is sometimes necessary for a Lodge to appoint Trustees, to hold any property acquired by the Lodge, or in whose name the funds of the Lodge may be invested.

Trustees may be elected by the Lodge, at any regular meeting, or at any emergent meeting called for that purpose. Notice of the proposed election of Trustees should be sent to every member of the Lodge. The election is by open vote, unless the By-laws of the Lodge provide otherwise.

The brethren elected Trustees should be responsible and trustworthy men, and likely to remain permanent residents in the vicinity of the Lodge. Their duties may be defined by the Lodge by resolution. They may be elected for one particular purpose or investment, or generally for all purposes of the Lodge requiring the intervention of Trustees.

The Trustees should always execute and deliver to the Treasurer of the Lodge a declaration of trust for each investment made by them, or each parcel of property held by them for the Lodge. (For the form of this declaration of trust, *See* APPENDIX.) In the absence of this declaration of trust, in case of the death of the Trustees, it might be difficult for the Lodge to establish the trust, but, with this document, no trouble need be apprehended.

Trustees may be removed or changed by the Lodge whenever it is deemed desirable to do so, upon proper notice sent to all the members.

TYLER.

See OFFICERS.

The Tyler is an elective officer of the Lodge, whose

duty it is to guard the Lodge against intrusion. He must be a Master Mason. He is annually elected by the Lodge at the same time as the other elective officers, and he is chosen, not by ballot, but by open vote. He generally receives compensation for his services. His duties and the amount of his compensation are specified in the Lodge By-laws.

The Tyler is to be chosen by the members of the Lodge, and may at any time be removed, for cause deemed sufficient, by a majority of the brethren present at a regular meeting of the Lodge.

He is to see that every member or visitor is properly clothed and has signed his name to the attendance book before entering the Lodge.

The Tyler of a Lodge need not necessarily be a member of it, but he must be a member of some Lodge and in good standing. If he is a member of the Lodge, he has a right to vote on the ballot for all candidates for admission. He has this right, although he may be exempt from the payment of dues, and although he may be in the receipt of payment for his services.

When the Tyler desires to exercise his right of balloting, the Master directs him to be called into the Lodge room, after the other members have voted. He also directs the Inner Guard or some other brother to take the Tyler's place outside. He then informs the Tyler of the name of the candidate, and other particulars, and the Tyler deposits his ballot and returns to his station.

(For the form of the Tyler's obligation, or visitor's test, See the APPENDIX.) This test should be administered at the close of the examination of a visitor, and not at the commencement of the examination.

UNAFFILIATED.

See AFFILIATION.—DIMIT.—NON-AFFILIATION.

UNANIMITY.

See BALLOT.

UNDER DISPENSATION.

See DISPENSATION.—NEW LODGE.

A Lodge under dispensation possesses only such powers, rights and privileges as are granted to it by the dispensation which authorizes its formation, but it is subject to the laws which regulate private Lodges so far as the same are applicable. It is essentially of a temporary nature and does not possess the element of stability held by a warranted Lodge. The dispensation issued by the Grand Master, under which it is organized, may be revoked by the Grand Master at any time, and the Lodge then would cease to exist. It follows then that its powers are of a limited character.

A Lodge under dispensation has no right to appoint a proxy as its representative in Grand Lodge, but it can be represented in Grand Lodge at the annual communication at which a warrant is sought to be obtained, by the Master or a Warden, and the minute book of such Lodge shall be then and there produced.

A Lodge under dispensation cannot make By-laws. By-laws belong to a permanent organization, which a Lodge under dispensation is not. It is governed while under dispensation by the ancient landmarks, the general regulations of the Craft and the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. The time and places of meeting are

stated in the dispensation. The amount of the initiation fee may be fixed by resolution, in case it is desired to make it greater than the lowest fee allowed by the Constitution. All other matters usually regulated by the By-laws must be determined by the general regulations of the Order, or the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, until a warrant is granted, when proper By-laws may be framed and adopted, subject to the approbation of the Grand Master.

A Lodge under dispensation cannot elect officers. The officers named in the dispensation are the officers of the Lodge, until they are changed by the Grand Master, or until a warrant is granted by the Grand Lodge; as soon as the warrant is granted by the Grand Lodge the Lodge may adopt By-laws, and, in the By-laws, the time for the election of officers is provided for. No election can take place until the time specified in the By-laws, and the officers named in the dispensation hold office until then.

A Lodge under dispensation cannot instal officers. No installation of officers can take place, until the Lodge has been constituted by a warrant from the Grand Lodge. The installation of officers implies that they are to serve for a definite period, whereas the officers of a Lodge under dispensation are appointed for an indefinite time, that is, during the pleasure of the Grand Master, or until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and they are not therefore qualified for installation.

A Lodge under dispensation may admit joining members, if the dispensation gives it power to do so. The fee for affiliation may be fixed by resolution.

A Lodge under dispensation must make the returns to the Grand Lodge, which are required by the Constitution. (*See RETURNS.*)

The Master of a Lodge under dispensation is not a member of the Grand Lodge. He has no status there, no vote, and is not eligible to office. Outside of his own Lodge, he has no greater rights than those held by any Master Mason. He is not entitled to take the Master's chair in any other Lodge, nor to a seat in the east except by courtesy. He is not entitled to the chair degree, nor can he confer degrees in any Lodge except his own. He is simply the appointee of the Grand Master, for a special purpose, to govern the Lodge until the Grand Lodge shall see fit to confirm its existence, by granting it a warrant. It is not legal to instal the Master of a Lodge under dispensation.

UNIFORMITY.

All Lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs ; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working is highly improper and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among Freemasons, some members of every Lodge should be deputed to visit other Lodges as often as may be convenient.

It is not lawful to administer or perform any charge, rite or ceremony other than those prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

UNION OF LODGES.

See AMALGAMATION.

UNMASONIC CONDUCT.

See EXPULSION. — OFFENCES. — PUNISHMENT. — SUSPENSION. — TRIAL.

VACANCIES.

See MASTER.—OFFICERS.—OPENING LODGE.—RES-IGNATION.

Should a vacancy occur in any office of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master has power to appoint a qualified brother to supply the place *pro tempore*.

Should a vacancy occur in any elective office of a private Lodge, the Lodge has power to hold an election to supply the place. If the vacancy occurs in an appointed office, the Master has power to fill the vacancy by appointment.

**VISIT.
VISITOR.**

See EXAMINATION.—OBJECTIONS.—VOUCHING.

Every Mason who is a subscribing member of a Lodge has a right to visit any other Lodge as often as it may suit his convenience. It is the undoubted right of every affiliated Mason to visit any Lodge during the time it is open for general Masonic business, observing the proper forms to be attended to on such occasions, and so that the Lodge, or the Master, may not be interrupted in the performance of any work or ceremony.

At labor or at refreshment, a visiting brother, who has duly proved himself and gained admittance, should always be treated with the greatest kindness and civility by the members of the Lodge.

A visiting brother has a right to know that the Body he proposes to visit is a legal Body, and he has the right to inspect the warrant at a proper time; but he has no right to put the Lodge or its officers to trouble or inconvenience while at work. The Master would be justified

in refusing to allow the warrant to be taken out of the Lodge-room while the Lodge is at work.

No visitor can be admitted into a Lodge unless he be personally known or recommended, or well vouched for ; or after due examination by one or more of the brethren present, and shall have entered his name, Masonic rank, the name of his mother Lodge, or the Lodge he hails from, in a book to be kept by every Lodge for that purpose ; and during his continuance in the Lodge, he is subject to the By-Laws of the Lodge. The Master of the Lodge is particularly bound to enforce these regulations.

The attention of the brethren is particularly called to the exercise of the greatest caution in vouching for brethren.

The Master and Wardens of a Lodge are enjoined to visit other Lodges as often as they conveniently can, in order that the same usages and customs may be observed throughout the Craft, and a good understanding be thereby cultivated among Freemasons.

None but members of the Grand Lodge can be present at any of its communications, except by permission of the Grand Master. No visitor in Grand Lodge can speak to any question, unless requested to do so by the Grand Master, nor can he, on any occasion, be permitted to vote.

A brother in good standing, properly vouched for, has the right to visit a Lodge during the time it is open for general business, but that right is not absolute. It is in the discretion of the Master to admit a visitor, or to refuse him admittance. If proper objections are made by a member present, the Master should not, in the exercise of a judicious discretion, admit the visitor. A refusal

by the Master to admit a visiting brother is no ground for a Masonic complaint.

The Grand Master, the Deputy-Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, and any officers of the Grand Lodge sent by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge on an official visit, have a right to visit, otherwise a Grand Lodge officer has no other or greater right than any Master Mason in good standing.

The examination of visitors should not be allowed to degenerate into one of mere form, and the production of a certificate should be insisted on, or its absence satisfactorily accounted for.

At the examination of a visitor, the visitor's test, or Tyler's Ob., should be administered at the close of the the examination, and not at its commencement. (For the form of this test, *See* APPENDIX.)

VOLUME OF THE SACRED LAW.

See BIBLE.

VOTES.

VOTING.

See BALLOT.—PROXY.

In the Grand Lodge all matters are to be decided by a majority of votes, each Lodge having three votes, each Past Master one vote, each officer of the Grand Lodge, (except the Grand Tyler), not otherwise entitled to vote shall have one vote by virtue of his office, and the Grand Master a casting vote in case of equality; unless the Lodge, for the sake of expedition, think proper to leave any particular subject to the determination of the Grand Master. Where any subject can be satisfactorily settled

by an open vote, the votes of the members are always to be signified by each holding out one of his hands, which uplifted hands the Grand Wardens or Grand Deacons are to count, unless the number should be so unequal as to render counting unnecessary; but any brother may demand a ballot on any question, either before or immediately after an open vote shall have been given.

In private Lodges, the votes of the members, on all questions which are to be decided by open vote, are signified by each holding out one of his hands. Voting in Lodges *viva voce*, or by calling the yeas and nays, is contrary to Masonic usage and is not allowable.

All voting in a Lodge is by a show of hands, except in cases where the Constitution requires a ballot.

On the question of the admission of joining members, or candidates for initiation, the votes of the members are taken by secret ballot. On the election of officers, the votes are taken by written ballot. On all other questions (except trials), the votes are taken in the usual Masonic manner, by holding out the right hand, which uplifted hands the Deacons are to count. In the case of a tie, the Master has the casting vote.

Every member of a Lodge present must vote on all questions submitted to the Lodge, unless excused by the unanimous consent of the rest of the members present. The Master may require any member to vote or to leave the room.

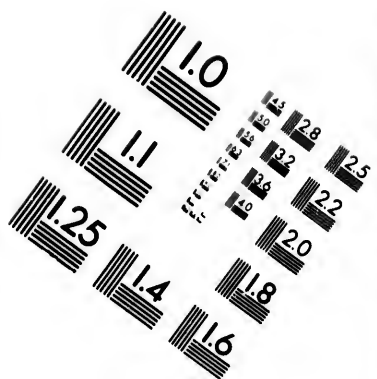
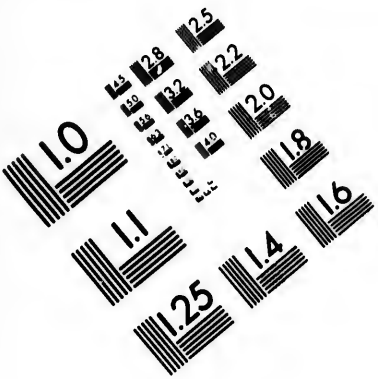
VOUCHING.

See EXAMINATION.—VISITOR.

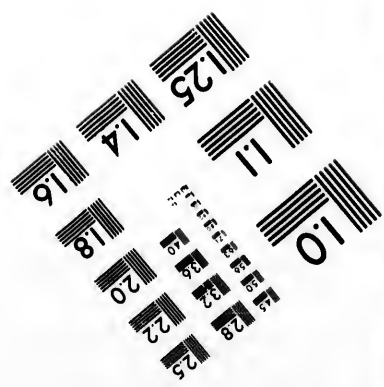
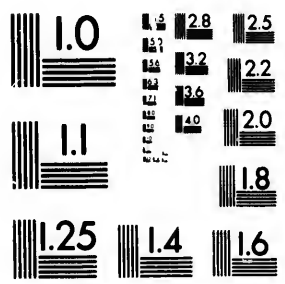
To vouch is to bear witness; vouching for a brother is bearing witness that he is a true Mason. No one can give this testimony of a stranger, unless he has personally satisfied himself of his qualifications.

The greatest caution should be exercised in vouching for brethren. As a general rule the personal examination of brethren casually meeting is unsafe, and should not be accepted as a sufficient voucher for admission to a Lodge.

A lawful avouchment can only be properly made in the following circumstances: First, when the brother who is vouching for a strange visitor has sat with him in a regular Lodge: Second, when the brother vouching has been one of a committee appointed by the Master of a Lodge to examine the visitor, and such committee have carefully performed that duty in the proper manner.



**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



2.8
2.5
2.2
2.0

10

WARDENS.

See JUNIOR WARDEN.—OFFICERS.—SENIOR WARDEN.

The Wardens are two officers of a Lodge, whose duty it is to assist the Master in the government of the Lodge. They stand next in rank to the Master. The first of these officers is called the Senior Warden, and the second, the Junior Warden.

The Wardens are annually elected by the Lodge by ballot. Any member of the Lodge, in good standing, who is a Master Mason, is eligible to be elected Warden. If a Lodge is desirous of investing its Master with the privilege of appointing the Wardens, it can do so by a special By-law to that effect, which must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting regularly convened for the consideration thereof.

The Wardens of a Lodge are members of the Grand Lodge. They (with the Master) are entitled to represent their Lodge in the Grand Lodge—each Lodge being entitled to three votes in the Grand Lodge. If the Master does not attend, the Senior Warden has two votes, and the Junior Warden one vote, and if only one Warden is present he has three votes.

The special duties of the Wardens are to be found in the By-laws of the Lodge and in the Ritual. The Senior Warden, generally, has charge of the furniture and paraphernalia of the Lodge, and the Junior Warden attends to the necessary arrangements for refreshment.

If the Master of a Lodge should die, be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the Senior Warden, and, in the absence of the Senior Warden, the Junior Warden shall act as Master in summoning the Lodge, until a new Master is elected.

If the Master be not present at any Lodge meeting, and if no Past Master of the Lodge be present, then the Senior Warden, or, in his absence, the Junior Warden may rule the Lodge.

A Warden cannot confer degrees, or obligate candidates.

A Warden cannot be removed from his office by the Master, unless for a cause which appears to the Lodge to be sufficient.

If a Warden dies during his term of office, his place may be filled by a new election after due notice has been given to all the members.

When ruling the Lodge in the absence of the Master, the Warden takes his place in the east, on a seat placed immediately in front of the Master's chair.

WARRANT.

See DISPENSATION.— LODGE.—NEW LODGE.— UNDER DISPENSATION.

The warrant of constitution of a Lodge is the document granted and issued by the Grand Lodge, for an assemblage of Masons to be legally congregated for work as a Lodge. It is the authority by which a Lodge is held. It is granted to the Master, Officers and brethren named therein and their successors. It is called a warrant of constitution, because it is the instrument which authorizes or warrants the brethren therein named to open and constitute a Lodge.

The warrant continues in force during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge. It may be revoked at any time by the Grand Lodge, and the Lodge would then cease to work. This, however, will never be done, unless the Lodge has

violated the ancient landmarks, or the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, or has failed to pay due respect and obedience to the Grand Lodge.

A warrant is not transferable, and if the warrant of a Lodge be sold, or procured by any other means than through the regular channel of petition to the Grand Master, such warrant shall be forfeited and the Lodge erased.

No warrant can be declared forfeited until the Master or Officers of the Lodge have been warned in writing of their offence and duly summoned to answer the complaint made against them.

If the majority of the members of a Lodge should determine to quit the Lodge, the power of assembling remains with the rest of the members, provided their number be not less than seven, otherwise the warrant ceases and becomes extinct, and all the authority thereby granted or enjoyed reverts to the Grand Lodge, together with the funds and property of the Lodge.

When the warrant is revoked or recalled, or cancelled, the jewels, furniture and funds of the Lodge become the property of the Grand Lodge. If a Lodge is dissolved, its warrants and records must be delivered up to the Grand Secretary.

The warrant must always be produced when and where required by the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Master, the Board of General Purposes, or any board or committee authorized by the Grand Lodge. The Master and Wardens will be liable to suspension for non-compliance with any such order.

The warrant is in the special charge of the Master of the Lodge, and he is responsible for its safe keeping. When not in use, it is his duty to see that it is deposited

in some secure place within his control. It may be framed and hung on the wall of the Lodge-room.

The warrant must always be present when the Lodge is open. When the warrant is required to be taken to the ante-room for the inspection of a visiter, it is not necessary to "call off" the Lodge to enable this to be done. The ante-room is a necessary appurtenance of the Lodge room, and the temporary absence of the warrant, in a room where part of the work of the Lodge is going on, does not infringe the rule, and should be no cause for the interruption of the main business.

The fee for a warrant is thirty dollars ; for a warrant of confirmation to a Lodge under dispensation, ten dollars, and for a new warrant to replace one lost by fire or otherwise (the loss being properly certified) ten dollars.

WITHDRAWAL.

See DIMIT.—RESIGNATION.

A petition for initiation or affiliation having been received, it cannot be withdrawn.

If any member withdraws himself from his Lodge without having complied with its By-laws, or with the general regulations of the Craft, he is not eligible for admission to any other Lodge.

Whenever a member of any Lodge resigns, or whenever he may require it, he is to be furnished with a certificate of his standing ; and such certificate is to be produced to any other Lodge, of which he is proposed to be admitted a member, previous to the ballot being taken.

WITNESSES.

See TRIAL.

WORK.

See DEGREES.—UNIFORMITY.

No other than the authorized work is allowed to be practised or administered in any private Lodge.

WORSHIPFUL.

The title of worshipful is given to a Lodge, and to its presiding officer, the Master. Past Masters, after leaving the chair, still retain the title of worshipful.

WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

See MASTER.

WRITE.

Any individual who cannot write is not eligible for admission into the Fraternity of Freemasons.

YEAR.

The Masonic year is found by adding 4,000 to the ordinary year. Freemasons date their year according to the Mosaic chronology, or from the creation of the world. It is called *anno lucis*, in the year of light, and it is expressed thus:—A. L. 5889.

The Grand Lodge meets in regular communication once in each year.

The Grand Lodge returns must be made twice each year, and a failure to do so for one year renders the Lodge liable to erasure.

All Lodges elect their officers once in each year.

The Master of every Lodge is to cause the Ancient Charges, the regulations of the Grand Lodge relating to private Lodges, and the By-laws of the Lodge to be read in open Lodge once in each year.

The Master elect must have served as Warden of a warranted Lodge for one year.

No Mason is entitled to partake of the general charity until he has been a contributing member of a Lodge for at least two years.

A candidate for initiation must have resided one year in the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission, or else he must produce a certificate of character from the Lodge nearest to the place of his previous residence.

A rejected applicant for initiation must wait one year before he can be again balloted for.

YEAS AND NAYS.

See VOTING.

The use of the "yeas and nays," as a method of voting,

is contrary to Masonic usage. The votes of Masons in Lodge are signified by holding out the right hand. (except in cases where the ballot is required).

YORK RITE.

The Masonic system or rite practised by all English and American Lodges is called the Ancient York Rite. It is the parent of all other rites, and it is the only one in which the true system of symbolic instruction has been preserved.

APPENDIX.

FORMS.

NOTE.—It will be understood that the words *in italics*, or in brackets, in these Forms, are to be varied to suit the circumstances of each case, and that the Forms themselves may be altered when found necessary.

AFFILIATION.

See APPLICATION.

APPEAL.

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of
Canada.*

*Or, To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge
of Canada.*

*Or, To the Right Worshipful the District Deputy Grand Master of
(Wellington) District.*

The undersigned (A. B.) hereby appeals to you from the decision of (Doric) Lodge, No. (40), in the matter of certain charges and specifications preferred in the said Lodge, against this appellant, by brother (C. D.) whereby this appellant was convicted of the said charges and specifications, and sentence of suspension passed against him, and he specifies the following as the grounds of his appeal, namely :—

1. That the charges and specifications do not contain any Masonic offence.
2. That the charges and specifications are vague, uncertain, and insufficient.
3. That the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the conviction.
4. That the penalty is disproportionate to the offence.
5. That the Lodge erred in refusing to admit the declaration of (J. K.)

(Any other special or general grounds of appeal may be stated.)
All of which appears by the papers, proceedings and evidence
in the case.

Dated at (Guelph), (January 6th, 1881).

(A. B.)

APPLICATION.

See RELIEF.

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION.

*To the Worshipful Master, Officers, and Members of——Lodge,
No.——, A. F. & A. Masons.*

1. (A. B.), of the (Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe), a
(merchant), aged (34) being a (Master) Mason, am desirous of be-
coming a member of (Doric) Lodge, No. (305).

I was initiated, passed and raised in (Hope) Lodge, No. (23),
held at (Brantford), and I am in good Masonic standing. I was
last a member of (St. John's) Lodge, No. (86).

Dated at (Barrie), this (first) day of (March), A. L. (5881).

(A. B.)

Recommended by (C. D.)

(E. F.)

APPLICATION FOR INITIATION.

*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and Brethren of——
Lodge, No.——, ——, Canada:*

I, ——, of the —— of ——, in the County of
——, ——, aged —— years, being free by birth, and of
mature age, do declare that, unbiassed by the improper sollicita-
tion of friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy
motives, I freely and voluntarily offer myself a candidate for the
mysteries of Masonry; that I am prompted by a favorable opin-
ion conceived of the institution, and a desire of knowledge; that
I will cheerfully conform to all the ancient usages and estab-
lished customs of the Order, and that I have not been rejected by
this or any other Lodge within twelve months prior to the date
of my present application.

Witness my hand this —— day of ——, A. L. 58——.

Recommended by

}

(Sig.)

CERTIFICATE.

Of Character. *See* CHARACTER.
 Of Life Members. *See* LIFE MEMBERSHIP.
 Of Past Masters. *See* PAST MASTERS.
 Of Withdrawal. *See* DIMIT.

CHARACTER.

(The following may be the form of the certificate of character to be produced by a candidate for initiation, when he has not resided one year in the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission.)

(Salem) Lodge, No. (368,) G. R. C., A. F. & A. M.,

This is to certify,

That (A. B.,) who has been proposed for initiation in (Kent) Lodge, No. (274,) and who has resided within the jurisdiction of this Lodge for the past (five) years, except for the last (six) months is of good character and reputation ; that he has always conducted himself properly while he resided in this place, and that we know of no reason why he should not be admitted to the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry.

Given under our hands, and the seal of the said Lodge, at Brockville,) this (first) day of (March,) A. L., 5881, A. D. 1881.)

(E. F.) Worshipful Master.

(G. H.) Secretary.

[L.S.]

CHARGES.

See TRIAL.

DECLARATION.

See APPLICATION FOR INITIATION.

See TRUSTEES.

DIMIT.

(Or Certificate of Withdrawal.)

(Mountain) Lodge, No. (221,) on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.

To all to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting :—

This is to certify,

That Brother (A. B.,) who has signed his name in the margin hereof, has duly withdrawn from membership in this Lodge.

At the time of his withdrawal, his standing was as follows:—

(Good.)

(Or under charges.)

(Or in arrears for dues to the amount of \$——.)

(Or the reasons for withdrawal may be stated in the dimit, if they are stated in the request for dimit.)

Given under our hands, and the seal of the Lodge, at (Thorold) this (first) day of (March,) A. L., 5881.

(E. F.) W. M.

[L.S.]

(G. H.) Secretary.

DISPENSATION.

FORM OF DISPENSATION ISSUED BY THE GRAND MASTER.
GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF
CANADA.

(J. A. H.) GRAND MASTER.

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:—

Whereas application hath been made unto us by the (Kilwinning) Lodge, No. (64,) meeting at (London), for our permission (to confer the third or sublime degree of Master Mason, upon Brother John Smith, a member of the said Lodge, within the time prescribed by the Book of Constitution of the Grand Lodge.)

Now know ye, that having taken the matter into our consideration, and for good and sufficient cause made known unto us, we do, by these presents, grant permission unto the said Lodge (to confer the third degree upon the said Brother John Smith, upon Monday, the —— day of ——, A. L. 58—, provided, however, that the requirements of the Book of Constitution in all other respects shall have been fully complied with.)

And for so doing, this, our dispensation, granted by the power in us vested, shall be a full and sufficient authority.

Given under our hand, and the seal of the Grand Lodge, at the City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, this —— day of ——, A.D. 18—, A.L. 58—.

[Seal.]

(J. J. M.)

Grand Secretary.

FORM OF DISPENSATION ISSUED BY A DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA.

(ST. CLAIR) DISTRICT.

(T. C. M.) D. D. G. M.

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING :—

Whereas application has been made to me by (Wellington) Lodge No. (46,) meeting at (Chatham), for permission (to appear in public, clothed as Masons, at a public procession, to take place at the Town of (Chatham), on Tuesday, the— day of —, A. L. 58—).

Now therefore, having considered the said application, and for good and sufficient cause made known to me, I (T. C. M.), District Deputy Grand Master of the (St. Clair) District, by the power in me vested, do, by these presents, grant permission to the said Lodge (and to all visiting brethren who may unite therewith,) to appear in public clothed as Masons, at a public procession, to take place at the Town of (Chatham), on Tuesday, the — day of —, A. L. 58—, on the occasion of——) All things to be done decently and in order.

And for so doing, this dispensation shall be a full and sufficient authority.

Given under my hand, at the town of (Chatham), Ontario, this — day of —, A. D. 18—, A. L. 58—.

(J. H.) District Secretary.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATES FOR LIFE-MEMBERS.

GRAND LODGE OF A. F. & A. M. OF CANADA, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

.....Lodge, No., G. R. C.

It is hereby certified thatBro.....has commuted his dues to the above Lodge and continues a member thereof not liable for any further dues to said Lodge.

Dated the.....day ofA. L., 58....

{ SEAL }
{ P. L. }

.....W. M.
.....Secretary.

..... Lodge, No.,, G. R. C.
 It is hereby certified that..... Bro..... has through
 Lodge, No. at..... G. R. C., paid the
 sum of five dollars to commute his Grand Lodge dues, and is
 exempt from all future dues to this Grand Lodge.
 Dated the..... day of..... A. L., 58....., A. D.
 18....

{ SEAL } G. Secretary,
 { G. L. } Grand Lodge of Canada.

MINUTES.

FORMS OF ENTRY IN THE MINUTE BOOK OF PRIVATE LODGES.

MASONIC HALL, —,

Minutes of the Regular Meeting of — Lodge, No. —, held on —
 the — day of — A. D. —.

PRESENT.

W. Bro. ————	W. M.	Bro. ————	J. D.
“ “ ————	P. M.	“ ————	D. of Cer.
“ “ ————	S. W.	“ ————	Organist.
“ “ ————	J. W.	“ ————	Steward.
“ “ ————	Chaplain.	“ ————	“
“ “ ————	Treasurer.	“ ————	I. G.
“ “ ————	Secretary.	“ ————	Tyler.
“ “ ————	S. D.		

The names of all members present.

The names of visiting brethren, with the names of the Lodges to
 which they do or have belonged.

OPENING LODGE.

The Lodge was opened in the first degree, at — (giving the
 hour).

The minutes of the last regular meeting (and subsequent emer-
 gencies, if any) were read and confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PETITIONS.

The committee on the petition of Mr. —, a candidate for
 initiation, reported favorably (or unfavorably, as the case may be.)

REPORTS GENERAL.

The committee appointed to take into consideration (here state
 the subject) submitted their report, which was, on motion of
 Bro. —, seconded by Bro. —, received and adopted.

PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

On motion of Bro. —, seconded by Bro. —,
The sum of \$—, in full of — for — (or in part payment
as the case may be) was ordered to be paid.

PROPOSAL OF CANDIDATES.

It was moved by Bro. —, seconded by Bro. —, and adopt-
ed (or rejected, as the case may be.)

That the application of Mr. — be received and placed on the
Minutes, to be balloted for at the next regular meeting for ini-
tiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry.

(The same form is to be used for joining members, substituting
the word "Bro." for "Mr.," and "to become a member" in the
place of "for initiation," &c.)

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES ON PETITIONS.

The Worshipful Master appointed Bros. —, —, and —,
a committee to make the necessary enquiries on the application
of — for —, to report thereon at the next regular meeting.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL COMMITTEES.

The same form, only insert the specific business.

BALLOT.

The W. M. ordered the ballot to be passed for Mr. —,
a candidate for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry,
which was taken, and, on examination, declared in favor of (or
against) the candidate, (as may be.)

(The same form will apply to joining members, using the term
"Bro." for "Mr.," and the words "to become a member" for
"initiation," &c.)

BOARD OF TRIAL.

The W. M. appointed Bros. —, —, a board of trial, to put
the necessary questions to Mr. —, a candidate for initiation.
If more than one, state their several names, and say, "candi-
dates."

INITIATION OF CANDIDATES.

The board of trial, having reported to the W. M. that the
candidate had answered the necessary questions satisfactorily,
and the candidate having been properly prepared, he was (or
they were severally) initiated into the first degree of Freemasonry.

PASSING.

Bro. —, (or Bros.) a candidate (or candidates) for advance-

ment was (or were) examined in open Lodge as to his (or their) proficiency, and directed to retire.

The Lodge was opened in the second degree, at — (state the hour.)

(No objection being made) Bro. — (or Bros.) having been found worthy of advancement, and having been properly prepared, he was (or they were severally) passed to the second or Fellow Craft's Degree.

RAISING.

Bro. — (or Bros.) a candidate (or candidates) for further advancement, was (or were) examined in open Lodge as to his (or their) proficiency, and directed to retire.

The Lodge was then opened in the third degree, at —, (state the hour.)

(No objection being made) Bro. — (or Bros.) having been found well-skilled, he was (or they were severally) raised to the third or Sublime Degree of Master Mason.

CALLING FROM LABOR TO REFRESHMENT.

The Lodge was called from labor at — o'clock.

CALLING FROM REFRESHMENT TO LABOR.

The Lodge resumed labor at — o'clock.

CLOSING THE LODGE.

The Lodge was closed in harmony in the first degree, at — o'clock (state the time).

(If opened in the three degrees, say "severally in the third, second and first;" if opened in the second degree, say "severally in the second and first.")

Confirmed in open Lodge (give date), A. L.

(*Master's Signature.*)

(*Secretary's Signature.*)

_____, *W. M.*

_____, *Sec'y.*

AT ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The W. M. appointed Bros. — and — to be scrutineers of the ballot, and the following brethren were declared to be duly elected, namely:—(here insert the names and offices.)

AT INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The Lodge was opened in the second degree at — (state the hour.)

Bro. — the Worshipful Mayor elect, was then presented to the Installing Master, and having answered the necessary questions and having given his assent to the Ancient Charges and regulations, he was obligated in due form.

The Lodge was then opened in the third degree at (state the hour.)

All brethren under the rank of Worshipful Master were directed to retire. After the ceremony of placing the Worshipful Master elect in the chair, they were readmitted. The new W. M. was proclaimed for the first time, and saluted by the brethren in due form.

The Lodge was closed in the third degree at — o'clock.

The W. M. was proclaimed for the second time, and was saluted in due form.

The Lodge was closed in the second degree at — o'clock.

The W. M. was proclaimed for the third time, and was saluted with the customary honors.

The W. M. then announced his appointments to office, and the following newly elected and appointed officers were installed and invested, namely :—(Here insert the names and offices.)

(Here may follow the appointment of Trustees, Auditors, or other committees.)

NEW LODGE.

FORM OF PETITION FOR A NEW LODGE.

To the M. W. Grand Master of the Fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.

We, the undersigned, being regularly registered Masons of the Lodges mentioned against our respective names, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of the Art ; and for the convenience of our respective dwellings and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new Lodge, to be named — ; in consequence of this desire, we pray for a warrant of constitution, empowering us to meet as a regular Lodge, at —, in the County of —, on the — of every month, and there to discharge the duties of Masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the Forms of the Order and the Laws of the Grand Lodge ; and we have nominated and do recom-

mend Brother (A. B.) to be the first master, Brother (C. D.) to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother (E. F.) to be the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Dated at -----,

(Name.)

(Rank.)

(Lodge.)

PAST MASTER.

FORM OF A PAST MASTER'S CERTIFICATE.

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA.

To all whom it may concern :

This is to certify, that worshipful brother (A. B.), who hath signed his name in the margin hereof, is a Past Master of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Free and Accepted Masons, having held the office of Worshipful Master in (Corinthian) Lodge, No. (47), on the Registry of this Grand Lodge, during the year (1880), and that his name is duly registered in the books of this Grand Lodge accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the Grand Lodge, at the City of (Hamilton), in the Province of (Ontario), Dominion of Canada, this (first) day of (February), A.D. (1881), A.L. (5881).

(J. J. M.),

Grand Secretary.

PETITION.

See APPLICATION—NEW LODGE—RESTORATION—RELIEF.

PROPOSITION.

See APPLICATION.

PROXY.

This is to certify

That at a meeting of the Lodge, No. held at
on the day of A.L. W. Brother
was delegated to represent the said Lodge at the Annual Commu-

nication of Grand Lodge, to be held at _____, on the _____ day of _____, A.L. _____, and there to perform any and all acts which could be done by the duly qualified officers were they personally present and acting on behalf of the Lodge; promising to ratify and confirm all that the said delegate may lawfully do under such authority.

Given under our hands and seal of the Lodge, at _____ this day of _____, A.L. _____, A.D. _____

[L.S.]

Worshipful Master.

Secretary.

RELIEF.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF ON BEHALF OF A BROTHER.

1. The name in full, legibly written.
2. The age and occupation.
3. His Masonic rank in the Craft.
4. The name, number and place of meeting of the Lodge of which he is a member.
5. If unaffiliated, the date of the brother's withdrawal from membership, and the name and number of the Lodge withdrawn from.
6. The pecuniary circumstances of the brother.
7. His bodily infirmities (if any).
8. His moral character.
9. His means of obtaining a livelihood.
10. The assistance he has received from private Lodges.
11. The assistance he has received from individual brethren.
12. If application is for a renewal of grant, then state the assistance he has received either from private Lodges or individual brethren since the last grant was made by Grand Lodge.
13. State generally such other particulars as may be deemed essential to lay the claim intelligently before the board.
14. Signature of applicant.
15. Signature of recommending party.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF THE RELATIVES OF A DECEASED BROTHER.

1. The name of the deceased brother, written in full and legibly.

2. His age at time of his death.

3. His occupation at time of his death.

4. The date and cause of his death.

5. His Masonic Rank in the Craft at time of his death.

6. The name, number and place of meeting of the Lodge of which at the time of his death he was a member.

NOTE :—Relatives of a brother who, at the time of his death was unaffiliated, have no claim for aid.

7. His pecuniary circumstances at time of his death.

8. If the application is for his widow, state her name in full as also her age.

9. If she has any children living from her deceased husband, give the number of sons and daughters respectively and their respective ages.

10. By what means does widow obtain a livelihood ?

11. What assistance has she received from private Lodges since death of her husband ?

12. What assistance has she received from individual brethren since the death of her husband ?

13. Have the relatives an income from Life Insurance or otherwise, or allowance from any other source whatsoever, if so give name of the source, or sources, and amount from each.

14. Are any of the widow's sons members of the Craft, if so give names of sons and of the Lodges to which they belong.

15. If the application is for a renewal of grant, state what assistance she has received from private Lodges and from individual brethren since last grant of Grand Lodge.

16. If the application is for an orphan or for orphans only, state name or names in full, as also respective ages.

17. State generally such other information as may be considered advisable.

18. (If practicable) signature of applicant.

19. Signature of recommending party.

Dated at——, this——.

[Seal of Lodge].

RESIGNATION.

See DIMIT.

FORM OF RESIGNATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

*To the W. M., Officers and Members of (Mystic) Lodge, No. (278),
G. R. C., A. F. & A. M.*

I, the undersigned (A. B.) do hereby resign my membership in this Lodge, and I request that a certificate of withdrawal may be granted to me according to the Constitution.

(Reasons may be stated thus, if thought desirable.)

(My reason for withdrawal is that I am about removing to
, and I wish to affiliate with a Lodge there.)

Dated at (Roslin), this (first) day of (March), A.L. 5881.

(A. B.)

RESTORATION.

FORM OF A PETITION FOR RESTORATION.

*To the W. M., Officers and Members of (Hiram Lodge), No. (817),
G. R. C., of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons..*

The undersigned (A. B.), respectfully represents that he was formerly a member of said Lodge. That on or about the—— day of——, A.L. 5880, he was tried for unmasonic conduct upon charges preferred against him in said Lodge, and that upon due conviction of said charges, the said Lodge passed sentence of suspension against him, which sentence is now in full force and effect.

That he is desirous of being restored to the rights and benefits of Masonry, and to his membership in said Lodge, and he hereby solemnly promises upon his honor that, if such restoration shall be granted him, he will ever yield a cheerful obedience to all the laws, rules and customs of the Fraternity.

Wherefore, he respectfully prays the said Lodge for restoration to his Masonic rights and membership as aforesaid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Dated at (Dundas,) this (first) day of (March), A.L. 5881.

(A. B.)

Recommended by (S. T.)

(J. W.)

SENTENCE.

See TRIAL.

SPECIFICATION.

See TRIAL.

SUMMONS

See TRIAL

FORM OF SUMMONS FOR LODGE MEETINGS.

(BARTON) LODGE.

No. (6), G. R. C., A. F. & A. M.

MASONIC HALL (Hamilton, January 5th, 1881).

DEAR SIR AND BRO.,—You are hereby summoned to attend the next regular meeting of this Lodge, to be held at the Masonic Hall, (James) Street, on (Wednesday), the (12th inst.), at (7.30) P.M., when the following business will be proceeded with.

By Order,

Fraternally Yours,

G. E. M.,

Secretary.

TO BALLOT FOR AFFILIATION.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.	Lodge now hailing from.

TO BALLOT FOR INITIATION.

Name.	Age.	Profession.	Residence.

DUES to 24th June, 1880. }

PAST DUE. } ◆

TEST.

See VISITOR.

TRIAL.

FORM OF CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

To the *W. M., Officers and Members of (Union) Lodge, No. (94,) G. R. C., A. F. & A. M.*

Brother (A. B.), a (Master) Mason, of the (City) of (Hamilton), in the County of (Wentworth), (merchant), and a member (or formerly a member), of said (Union) Lodge, is hereby charged with unmasonic conduct, in this namely :—

Specification 1. That the said (A. B.) on the——day of——A. L. (5881), at the (City of Hamilton), in the County of (Wentworth), did violently assault and strike Brother (C. D.)

Specification 2. That the said (A. B.), on the day and at the place aforesaid, did speak and use toward the said Brother, (C. D.), the following scandalous and insulting language, to wit :—
(Here set out the words used).

Specification 3. That the said (A. B.), on the day and at the place aforesaid, did, in the presence and hearing of several persons, speak and utter, of and concerning the said Brother (C. D.), the following slanderous and malicious words, to wit :—
(Here set out the words used).

All of which acts of the said (A. B.), were in violation of his duties and obligations as a Mason, and to the injury of the said (C. D.), as well as to the scandal and disgrace of the Masonic Fraternity, wherefore it is demanded that the said (A. B.) be put upon trial therefor, and dealt with according to Masonic law and usage.

Dated at (Hamilton), this (First) day of (March), A. L. 5881.
(C. D.)

If the charges are preferred by either of the Wardens, they should sign them in their official capacity.

All names should be written in full, if known. Specifications should be added for each separate state of facts constituting a Masonic offence, with reasonable certainty as to time, place and other particulars.

FORM OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

1. That the said A. B., on the _____ day of _____, A.L. 5881, at _____ in the County of _____, was in a state of gross intoxication, from the intemperate use of intoxicating and spirituous liquors.

2. That the said A. B., on the day and year aforesaid, at the _____, in the County of _____, and for a long time previous thereto, to wit, for _____ past, and at divers other places, and notwithstanding the frequent warnings and admonitions of the Officers and brethren of this Lodge, was addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor and to the evil habit of frequent and gross intoxication and drunkenness.

FORM OF SUMMONS, TO BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A COPY OF THE CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

To Brother A. B. of _____

You are hereby summoned and required to appear at the regular communication of (Union) Lodge, No. (47) A. F. and A. M., to be held at the Lodge room, at _____, in the County of _____, on the _____ day of _____ A.L. 5881, at _____ o'clock, P.M., then and there to make answer to certain charges and specifications preferred against you in the said Lodge, a true copy of which said charges and specifications is hereto annexed.

Dated _____

By order of the Lodge,
[L.S.]

E. F., *Secretary.*

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

I (G. H.) do hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____, A. L. 58—, at _____, in the County of _____, I served personally (or at his last known place of residence, or otherwise describe the service) upon Brother (A. B.) a true copy of the charges and specifications preferred against him in (Union) Lodge No. (47,) on the _____ day of _____, A. L. 58—, by brother (C. D.), accompanied by the summons of said Lodge under the seal thereof, requiring him to appear and answer the said charges and specifications, at the regular communication of the said Lodge, to be held on the _____ day of _____, A. L. 58—.

Dated _____

G. H.)

FORM OF ANSWER, DENYING THE JURISDICTION.

*To the W. M., Officers and members of (Union) Lodge, No. (47),
A. F. & A. M.*

In the matter of the charges and specifications preferred in the said Lodge on the _____ day of _____, A. L. 58—, by Brother (C. D.) against me, I, the undersigned (A. B.) deny the jurisdiction of the said Lodge in the premises, for the following reasons, to wit :

1. Because I did not, at the time of the introduction of the said charges and specifications, or at the time of the commission of the said alleged offence, reside within the territorial jurisdiction of the said Lodge, nor was I, at that time, a member of the said Lodge.

2. Because the acts alleged in the said charges and specifications, if they were ever committed by me, were committed before my initiation into any Lodge of Freemasons.

Wherefore I request that the said charges and specifications be dismissed, and that I be excused from answering thereto.

Dated _____

(A. B.)

FORM OF ANSWER, DENYING THE VALIDITY OR REGULARITY OF THE CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

(if leading as above).

I, the undersigned (A. B.), deny the validity and regularity of the said charges and specifications, for the following reasons, to wit :

1. Because the said (C. D.), the accuser, by whom the said charges and specifications were preferred, was not at the time of the introduction of the same a Master Mason in good standing.

2. Because the acts alleged in the said charges and specifications are of a purely sectarian (or political) character, and do not in themselves constitute a Masonic offence.

3. Because the time (or place, or both) of the commission of the acts alleged is not set forth in the said charges and specifications with reasonable distinctness.

Wherefore I request that the said charges be dismissed, and that I be excused from further answering thereto.

Dated _____.

(A. B.)

FORM OF ANSWER OF NOT GUILTY.

(Heading as above).

I the undersigned (A. B.), say that I am not guilty of the said charges and specifications, nor of any of them.

Dated———.

(A. B.)

FORM OF ANSWER OF NOT GUILTY IN PART.

(Heading as above).

I the undersigned (A. B.), say as follows:—

As to specification first, that I am guilty.

As to specification second, that I am not guilty.

As to specification third, that I am not guilty.

FORM OF ANSWER ADMITTING THE FACTS CHARGED, AND SETTING UP OTHER FACTS IN JUSTIFICATION AND EXTENUATION.

(Heading as above).

I the undersigned (A. B.), say as follows:—

As to specification first, I admit that I did assault and strike the said (C. D.), but I say that I did the same in necessary defence of my own person (family or property), the said (C. D.) having then and there first assaulted me, and I say that I used no more force than was necessary to repel the injury which the said (C. D.) then and there attempted against me. (Here insert any other material facts in justification.)

As to specification second, I admit that I did use towards the said (C. D.) the words therein specified, but I say that I was greatly provoked thereto by violent and abusive language then and there used towards me by the said (C. D.), which language is as follows:—(Here set forth the language, and any other material facts in extenuation).

As to specification third, I say that I am not guilty.

Dated———.

(A. B.)

NOTICE TO COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO TAKE EVIDENCE.

To Brothers (G. H., J. J., and K. L.), of —— Lodge, No. —
of A. F. & A. M.

Take notice, that at the regular communication of said Lodge held on the —— day of ——, A. L. 58—, you were appointed

a Committee to take evidence in the matter of certain charges preferred in said Lodge, on the —— day of ——, A. L. 58—, by Brother (C. D.), against Brother (A. B.), and you, or a majority of you, are hereby directed to proceed to take all the proofs and evidence pertaining to the said matter, and to report the same in writing, with your doings, to the said Lodge, with all convenient speed.

Dated ——.

By order.

(E. F.),

(Lodge Seal).

Secretary.

NOTICE TO PARTIES TO ATTEND BEFORE COMMITTEE.

To Brother (C. D.), accuser, and Brother (A. B.) accused.

Take notice that the undersigned committee appointed for the purpose, will meet at the hall of —— Lodge, No. —, A. F. & A. M., at —— o'clock, in the —— noon, for the purpose of taking evidence relating to the charges preferred by Brother (C. D.) against Brother (A. B.) now pending in the said Lodge, at which time and place you are hereby required to attend.

Dated ——.

(G. H., I. J., K. L.,)

Committee.

SUMMONS TO WITNESS TO TESTIFY BEFORE COMMITTEE.

To Brother (M. N.)

You are hereby summoned and required to attend as a witness before Brothers (G. H., I. J. & K. L.,) a committee by me appointed, at the hall of —— Lodge, No. —, A. F. & A. M., at ——, on the —— day of ——, A. L. 58—, at —— o'clock, in the —— noon, then and there to testify what you may know in the matter of the charges now pending before the said Lodge against Brother (A. B.)

(O. P.)

Master.

Dated ——.

SUMMONS FOR WITNESS TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE LODGE.

To Brother (M. N.)

You are hereby summoned and required to attend as a witness, at the hall of —— Lodge, No. —, A. F. & A. M., at ——, on the —— day of ——, A. L. 58—, at —— o'clock, in the —— noon,

then and there to testify what you may know in the matter of the charges now pending in the said Lodge against Brother (A. B.)

Dated —.

(O. P.)

Master.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and members of — Lodge,
No. —, A. F. & A. M.

The undersigned committee, heretofore appointed to take evidence in the matter of the charges and specifications preferred in the said Lodge on the — day of —, A. L. 58—, by Brother (C. D.) against Brother (A. B.), have discharged that duty, and beg leave to report as follows :—

After (five) days' written notice to the parties (or their counsel), the committee met at —, on the — day of —, at — o'clock in the — noon. Present: Brothers (G. H., I. J., and K. L.), committee, the Secretary of the Lodge acting as the clerk of the committee.

The accuser and the accused appeared in person (or by counsel, as the case may be.)

The charges and specifications, and the answers were then read. Bro. — was then introduced as a witness in support of the charges. Being obligated upon his honor as a Mason, he testified as follows :—(Here insert the language of the witness in full.) The witness was then cross-examined by the accused (or his counsel), and testified as follows :—(Insert the evidence given). (The same as to all the other witnesses for the accuser).

The accuser then announced that he had no further proofs.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the same place on the — day of —, A. L. 58—, at — o'clock, in the — noon.

(Date.)

The committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present: The committee and secretary.

The accuser and accused appeared as before.

Brother — was then introduced as a witness for the accused, and testified upon his Masonic honor as follows :—

(Here insert the testimony in full), (any documents produced as evidence are to be stated).

Both the accuser and the accused then announced that they had no further proofs, and the committee adjourned without day.

The charges and other papers are hereto annexed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated———. (G. H., I. J., K. L.)

Committee.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE.

To Brothers (A. B.) and (C. D.) or to (either of the parties or their counsel, as the case may be).

Take notice, that in the matter of the charges and specifications preferred in —— Lodge, No. —, A. F. & A. M., on the —— day of ——, A. L. 58—, by Brother (C. D.) against Brother (A. B.) the said Lodge did, on the —— day of ——, A. L. 58—, adjudge the said (A. B.) guilty of the said charges, and of specifications 1 and 2 made thereunder, but of specification No. 3, it did adjudge him not guilty; and thereupon the said Lodge did pass sentence of (suspension) upon the said (A. B.), which sentence now stands recorded against him in the said Lodge.

Dated ———. (E. F.)

Secretary.

(If the accused was found not guilty on all the charges and specifications, the notice should so specify. If the Lodge decided to recommend to the Grand Lodge that the accused should be expelled, that fact should also be stated.)

NOTICE TO THE GRAND SECRETARY OF JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE.

To the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Take notice, that on the —— day of ——, A. L. 58—, Brother (A. B.) was tried by —— Lodge, No. —, A. F. & A. M., upon certain charges and specifications preferred against him in the said Lodge by Brother (C. D.) for unmasonic conduct, which charges and specifications are as follows:—(Here set forth the charges and specifications).

The said Lodge did then and there adjudge the said (A. B.) guilty of the said charges, and of specifications Nos. 1 and 2, but of specification No. 3 it did adjudge him not guilty, and thereupon the said Lodge did pass sentence of (suspension) upon the said (A. B.),

which sentence now stands recorded against him in the said Lodge.

Dated -----.

[Lodge seal.]

By order, (E. F.). *Secretary.*

(This notice should be according to the facts, and should state any other recommendation made by the Lodge).

TRUSTEES.

FORM OF DECLARATION OF TRUST.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING, —
 I (E. R. C.), of the (Town) of (Collingwood), in the County of (Simcoe), (druggist), do hereby acknowledge and declare that a certain Mortgage, bearing even date herewith, and made by one (M. G., and wife as to dower) to me, securing the sum of (five hundred dollars and interest, on (the south-half of Lot Number forty-three, in the second concession of the Township of Collingwood, in the County of Grey), is held by me in trust for the only use, benefit and advantage of (Manito) Lodge, No. (90), of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, meeting in (Collingwood) aforesaid, and that the same represents money which belonged solely to the said (Manito) Lodge, and that the said mortgage was taken in my name from motives of convenience, the said Lodge not being an incorporated body, and that the said mortgage, and all interest and advantages accruing thereon, and the principal money thereof, are and shall be held by me, and my heirs and legal representatives only for the convenience, use, benefit and advantage of the said (Manito) Lodge, and on demand, signified to me or them by a copy of any resolution passed by the said Lodge, under the seal of the said Lodge, I will, and my heirs, or legal representatives shall assign the same to such person or persons as may be designated in the said resolution, and account to and pay over to him or them all moneys, interest or profits, that shall by me or them have been received thereon.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this (fourth) day of (February), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-(one).

(E. R. C.)

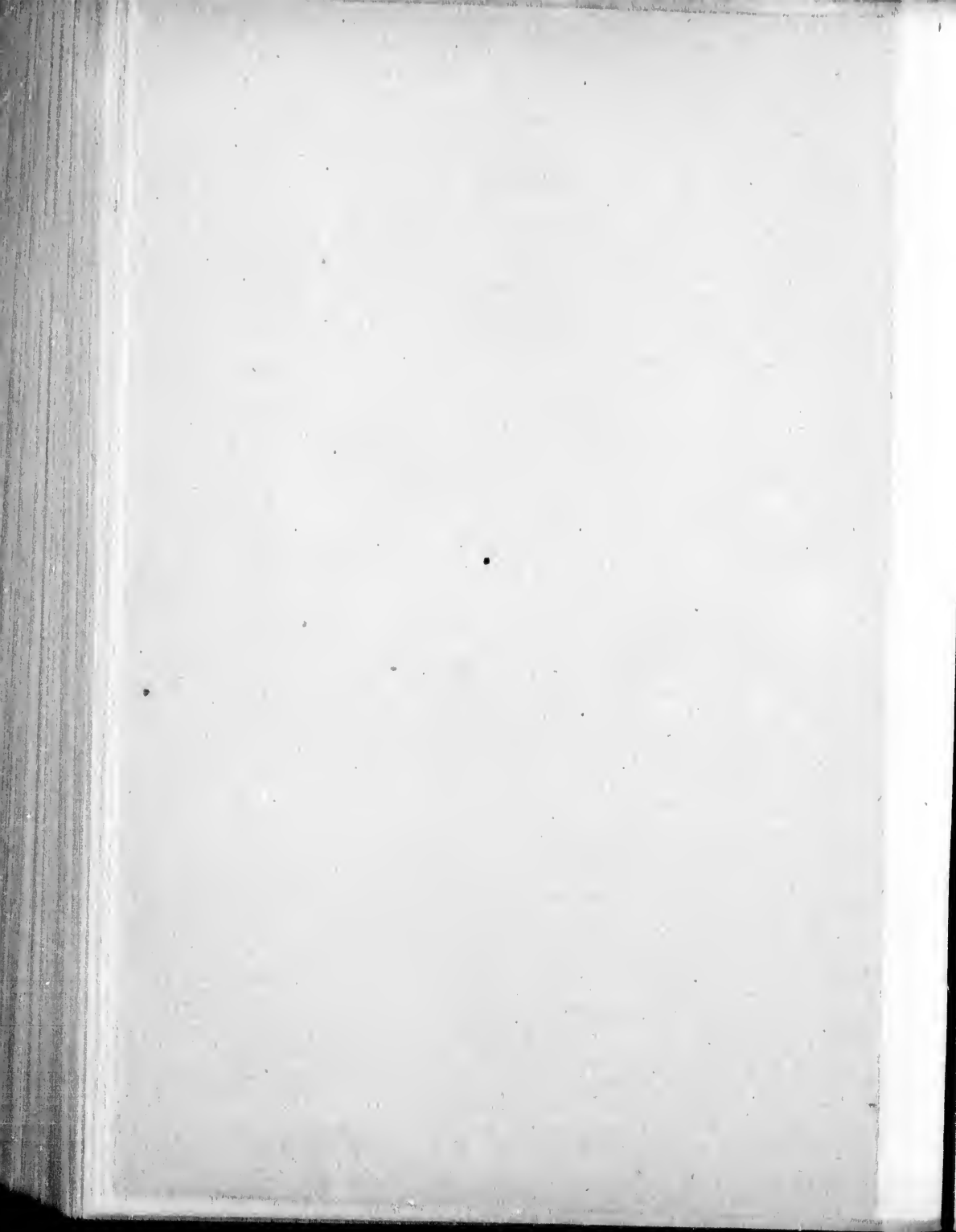
Signed, sealed and delivered,
 in the presence of
 (J. A. P.)

[SEAL.]

VISITOR.

FORM OF VISITORS' TEST, OR TYLER'S OR.

I, _____, do hereby and hereon solemnly and sincerely swear, that I have been regularly initiated, passed and raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, in a just and legally constituted Lodge of such ; that I do not stand suspended or expelled, and I know of no reason why I should not hold Masonic communication with my brethren.



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